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CHINA REVIEW

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評論報

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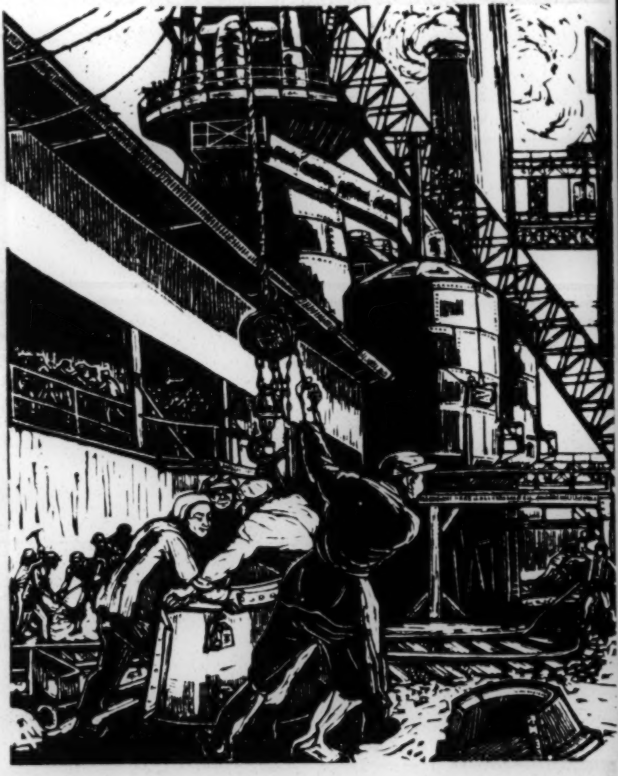

July 1952

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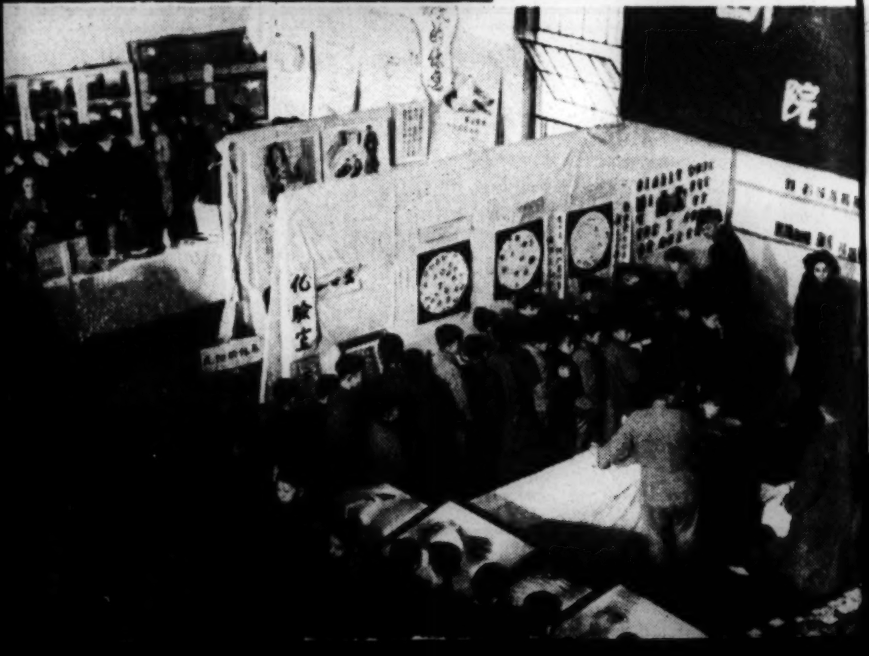

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密勒氏評論報

July 1952

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LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

HUNGARY TROUPE

To the Editor:

The Hungarian State People's Ensemble visited our university when they were in Shanghai. As soon as they set foot on our campus, all of us extended them a hearty greeting.

In the afternoon, the guests divided into three groups to make a tour of various buildings on our campus. After that an open air party was held. All of us were spellbound by their beautiful performances.

Their visit not only has enhanced the relations between Hungary and our country, but strengthened our will to fight for a better future. The American imperialists have unleashed bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. We, therefore, should take immediate steps to stop this bestial war in order to safeguard world peace.

M. W. HSIEH

Fuhtan University
Shanghai

PEASANT FAMILY

To the Editor:

After land reform, almost every peasant family has taken on a new appearance. They are now able to lead a decent and healthy life which they had never thought of before.

Take Tang Shu-fang, a poor peasant of Tsin Ning district in Yunnan province, for instance. He had worked hard for nearly 30 years, but gained nothing. Since land reform was carried out in his village, he now owns 8.6 mou of farmland.

In the past, Tang's wife was very superstitious. Every year she would buy paper money, incense and candles to burn in the temples. All these things cost nearly a bushel of rice. After liberation, she still indulged in such nonsensical practices. Since Chairman Mao issued a call to increase production and practice economy this year, her husband advised her to give up such superstitious practices and save the bushel of rice. Her daughter also explained to her that superstition was formerly used as a tool by the landlords to exploit poor peasants. The whole family tried to persuade her again and again. Finally, Tang's wife began to understand that all the years she burned incense did not make things bet-

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ter. It was liberation and land reform which improved their lives. Now, Tang's family no longer abstains from meat on the first and fifteenth of every month, and his wife is an active worker.

A seven-point patriotic compact has been drawn up by the four members of the family. They have pledged:

1) To respond to every call of the Communist Party;

2) To increase their vigilance and attend every meeting on time;

3) To pay close attention to landlords and counter-revolutionary elements. If there is any rumor, find out the source;

4) To increase production and to save more money to support the People's Volunteers. To increase rice yield by 3.5 bushels over last year;

5) To pay rice duty on time;

6) To subscribe to a copy of **Yunnan Farmers' Paper**; and

7) To examine their family patriotic compact three times a month.

CHANG SHU-I

Kunming

Model Actress

To the Editor:

Before liberation, dramatic workers in China had no position in society. They were usually looked down upon by the public. Today, in new China, not only has their social status been elevated, but they are given proper care by the people's government, and their outlook toward society has been changed.

Chang Hsiang-yu, a well-known actress of Honan drama, is a typical example. Like many others, this actress, a native of Kunghsien in Honan province, had experienced a bitter life in the old days. For many years she was despised, oppressed and insulted by the Kuomintang officials and despots. Since liberation, she has worked selflessly, putting on hundreds of performances for the common people. Her talent has been greatly appreciated by the masses who have given her a warm reception wherever she played.

In response to the call to "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea," she and her troupe pledged to contribute a fighter plane. On August 7, last year, they set out from Sian, and gave performances in six major cities including Kaifeng, Chengchow, Hsinhsiang, Hankow, Canton and Changsha. Within six months, the troupe gave 156 performances, attracting an audience of about 312,000 people, and receiving ¥1,520,867,800, which far exceeded the set goal.

To celebrate her success, a mass meeting was held in Kaifeng in her honor. At the meeting, Chang Hsiang-yu said that her troupe's success resulted from the support of the people and the people's government. She stressed that she will redouble her efforts in order to become a good actress so as to increase her contribution to the building of new China.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng, Honan

A GREAT FAMILY

To the Editor:

Recently I was a delegate from Fuhtan University to a reception held in the auditorium of the East China Military and Administrative Committee to welcome the visiting groups of the Central-South Institute for National Minorities. The meeting first heard several reports by government officials on the heroic deeds of the people of Shanghai in their struggles for liberty and democracy; then small group discussions were held. After the meeting the minority people danced and sang together with us in a festival on the lawn.

During the festival, I made acquaintance with many members of the visiting minorities. One of them recently wrote me a very friendly letter, and asked me to send him my picture.

His kind letter truly demonstrates that in new China the gap between the Han and minority peoples, which was deliberately fostered by the reactionary rule before liberation, has totally disappeared. We are all members of a great family in new China.

L. K. LEI

Fuhtan University, Shanghai

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FOR Detailed Information of the Struggle of India's Millions for Bread and Freedom
FOR Sharp Exposure of Nefarious Plans of Anglo-American Imperialism and Their Agents in India

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U.S.A. FARMERS

To the Editor:

These past years have been difficult ones for American farmers. Though we produce a lot more than farmers in other countries, our costs are so high that there is no way of getting ahead. By the time a farmer has paid for all the capital needed for production, he is ready for the grave. A next door neighbor of ours, for example, was forced to retire at the age of 51 because he almost worked himself to death. This is quite common.

Prices are still good enough, but the farmer gets the worst ratio and being unorganized has no way to kick back. If the economic situation is to remain even where it is (no lower prices for the farmer), the government will have to continue its undeclared war in Korea and also its preparations for a third world war. The only way out of this would be socialism.

MIDWEST FARMER

Iowa, USA

HEALTH FIRST

To the Editor:

During the last two years, our school, with a total enrolment of 1,600 students, has made rapid changes under the leadership of the people's

(Continued on page 103)

The Month in Review

- *POW Plot Backfires*
- *Land Reform & After*

America's POW Plot Backfires

WASHINGTON'S fantastic scheme for "voluntary repatriation" of Korean and Chinese war prisoners, aimed at stalling the armistice talks, has backfired. A clumsy and illegal maneuver from the beginning, "voluntary repatriation" has now come a cropper as a result of the open resistance of Korean and Chinese POW's who, despite physical violence including torture and even death, have demonstrated their determination to return home.

This incident once again demonstrates the utter bankruptcy of present day American leaders. One by one the "problems" standing in the way of an armistice in Korea had been whittled away until only one question remained: Exchange of prisoners of war. Thus, the Truman administration was faced with the prospect of peace—a development which it does not relish.

This was the setting for America's sudden insistence upon "voluntary repatriation," a demand which, in addition to falsely representing the desires of Korean and Chinese POW's, is a clear violation of the Geneva Convention dealing with prisoners of war. Not only is this maneuver failing to achieve its purpose, which is to stall the negotiations and to retain some 100,000 Korean and Chinese POW's, but it has revealed the almost unbelievable brutality with which the Americans have been treating their captives.

ON May 7, Truman solemnly announced that "forced repatriation of prisoners" would be "in contrast to the 'fundamental moral and humanitarian principles' which the Allies are fighting for in Korea," UP reported from Washington. At the same time, Ridgway announced from Tokyo the "final and irrevocable" US demand for retention of POW's while the American press briefing officer in Korea, General Nuckols, gave out the line that this was a "great moral victory" for the Americans even at the cost of the armistice. These pronouncements were followed by US press reports that the "POW's would commit suicide . . . rather than return to the Communist world." Then came tales of "questions" submitted to the POW's and the replies "which have sent the armistice talks into a tailspin."

However, this elaborately contrived "story" began to fall apart almost immediately. The same day Truman piously proclaimed his "moral and humanitarian principles," POW's in the notorious Koje Island prison camp, scene of bloody massacres of prisoners in February and April, captured General Dodd, the camp commander, and presented a list of grievances which gave the world the true story of American "screening" of POW's and "refusal of repatriation."

For several days, Eighth Army chief Van Fleet succeeded in suppressing the whole story, even after the POW's released Dodd who, AP reported on May 11, stated "that his treatment was courteous, respectful and dignified." On May 12, Ridgway's successor, General Mark Clark, had to release to the press the demands made by the prisoners as well as the damning admissions by acting camp commander General Colson, who replaced Dodd.

Clark stated (AP, May 12) that the prisoners demanded: "Immediately ceasing of barbarous behavior, insults, torture, forcible protests with blood writing, threatening, confining, mass murdering." The news agency also reported demands calling for "immediate ceasing of the forcible investigation (screening) . . .

and being taken into permanent and illegal slavery."

In signing the agreement for Dodd's release, General Colson stated, "There will be no more forcible screening of prisoners of war in this camp." (AP dispatch from Washington on May 12) The same story reported that Colson "told the Reds there had been instances of bloodshed where 'many prisoners have been killed and wounded by UN forces.' . . . Colson also assured the prisoners that they could 'expect humane treatment in the future.' "

The lid was off and in those few hectic days the sinister scheme in Korea was out in the open. Washington publicly gnashed its official teeth. Both generals Dodd and Colson were relieved of their posts, flown to Tokyo and subsequently reduced to the rank of colonel. In Tokyo, "General Mark Clark was reported . . . to have given a tongue lashing to the two ousted commanders of Koje Island POW camp after hauling them on the carpet at headquarters." (UP, May 14). The next day Clark repudiated the "Colson agreement with Red prisoners on Koje Island. 'It has no validity whatsoever,' General Clark said," (AP, May 15).

WHILE Washington and top army brass fell over themselves trying to cover up the Koje Island story, news began leaking out regarding the tense situation in camps on the South Korean mainland, which the Americans themselves had declared were set up to house those POW's from Koje Island who refused to be repatriated.

At the end of April a USIS report from Munsan in South Korea stated that "Those asking to be repatriated were kept in prison camps on Koje Island . . . those who said they did not want to be returned were transferred to camps on the mainland." However, it was not long before this story, too, began to break down. An American officer at the Masan POW camp was quoted as saying (UP, May 16): "The next riot by Communist prisoners might be at one of the new camps containing captives who have chosen not to return to their homes."

Correspondents were then banned from visiting any POW camp in Korea by Van Fleet, and Clark declared that "should riots break out in the POW camp in Masan," he would send the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment—the one which had just been shifted to Koje Island—to put them down. Thus, the POW's who, it was alleged, did not want to be repatriated were now thinking of "riots!"

The American fabrication about prisoners "refusing repatriation" was completely nailed on May 20 when, according to a US Eighth Army Headquarters communique, 86 Korean and Chinese POW's were killed or wounded by "combatwise American infantrymen" because they refused to obey a "removal order." The same communique said, "The fanatical Communist prisoners" put up "bitter resistance." And so now the world was being told that prisoners who had "refused to be repatriated" had turned out to be "fanatical Communists!"

The US Army, aided by its Kuomintang "interpreters" and "specialists," has been using every possible brutality in its attempt to hold on to captured Koreans and Chinese. Camp officials have forcibly tattooed prisoners with "anti-Communist" slogans and compelled them to sign petitions in their own blood. Resisting such practices, hundreds of POW's have been killed and wounded in prison camp "riots." A clue to the American position, aside from their nearly one-year drive to stall and sabatoge the armistice talks, is to be found in retired General Wedemeyer's call for a policy of "aggressive support" of the KMT and "to let Chinese fight Chinese."

Were the issues involved not so deadly serious the entire fraud carried out by the US in Korea could be labeled a farce. Seldom has the world witnessed such transparent hypocrisy and deceit as the American claim that Korean and Chinese POW's are refusing to return home. If this were true, Korean and Chinese morale would not be what it is, and the Americans would not have been stopped cold in the Korean fighting and forced to negotiate.

Following General Dodd's release, "Diplomatic officials in Washington made no secret of their acute embarrassment over the whole incident. They said it undoubtedly would result in the United States 'losing face' throughout the Orient at a critical time." (UP, May 14).

Washington is behind the times. The question of "losing face" is pretty academic since there isn't much left to lose by this time. The latest fiasco in Korea, and America's insistence on holding more than 100,000 POW's, thus preventing an armistice in Korea, is another clear-cut example of the double-dealing and hypocrisy which have become established trademarks of US policy during the Korean peace talks.

Land Reform and After

AS THE nationwide land reform movement nears completion, the future development of China's agriculture is already being marked out. Land reform is only the first step—although perhaps the most revolutionary—toward solution of the long-standing "agrarian problem."

Although this "problem" has long been recognized, it is only since liberation that a serious attempt to meet it has been made, with the exception, of course, of the old liberated areas where both rent reduction and land reform have been carried out in the past. In the past, many experts, both Chinese and foreign, suggested "solutions" of one sort or another, or advanced reasons why it was difficult or impossible to find a solution.

Today the basic political-economic-social conditions for rapid progress have been created through land reform. Extortionate rentals, usury, market rigging, corrupt officials, local racketeers and the parasitical landlord class—all burdens grinding down the peasants—are only memories. The landlords' holdings have been divided among the farmers on a per capita basis.

Thus the peasants are starting out with a clean slate. They possess their own land, implements and animals and are debt free. In addition, they have services and opportunities never before even dreamed of by the most enthusiastic of Western "reformers." Easy credit facilities, cooperatives which supply them their needs cheaply and market their produce at guaranteed prices, improved transportation, better and more implements, scientific advice and help in seed selection, fertilization and general farming technique, relief from flood and drought are all new developments.

Politically, the situation is vastily changed. Today the government in the countryside is the peasant's own government and the "ignorant" peasant has quickly shown that he is quite capable of governing himself. He occupies positions from the bottom to the top in the local government and dispenses a brand of administration which for its honesty, efficiency and responsiveness to the people's needs and wishes is unmatched in China's entire history.

Socially, the peasant has come into his own. Gone are the days when the landlords lived in feudal splendor, requiring gifts and all sorts of free services from the peasantry. The peasants are one of the four leading classes, while the landlords have ceased to exist as a class.

(The individual landlords, it should be noted, with the exception of those jailed for committing serious crimes against the peasants, are today living as ordinary farmers, having received an allotment when the land was divided during land reform.)

These basic results of land reform have brought about fundamental changes in attitudes among the peasants. Working for themselves they take better care of their land, paying close attention to fertilization and various other conservation measures. They farm more carefully, are eager to acquire the latest news on improved strains of crops and livestock. In addition, their former conservatism is disappearing and they are becoming creative experimenters. The newspapers are filled with the names and pictures of individual farmers who have invented and improved tools, developed new methods of cultivation, discovered new facts about soil productivity, and so on.

THIS immediate post-land reform upsurge, however, does not end here. Having once raised their horizons, the peasants seem determined to continue doing so. They have been quick to realize that while they have made rapid progress, the small size of their fields and their individualistic methods of cultivation place definite limits upon them.

In some ways this seems a revolutionary development in the thinking of peasants whose conservatism and individualism are traditional. However, having just participated in an armed revolution against the oppressive Kuomintang and in a very revolutionary struggle against the landlords and other local racketeers, it perhaps follows quite logically.

One of the first concrete results of this realization has been the organization of mutual aid teams. Originally formed in the older liberated areas where land reform was first carried out, they have now spread throughout the country. These teams, in which several families pool their labor in an organized manner, were first formed for particular busy-season tasks, such as plowing and sowing or harvesting, and were disbanded once the specific job was completed.

However, as the economic value of this type of collective labor become more apparent, some farmers began organizing long-term or permanent mutual aid teams. The next step was the combining of two or more small mutual aid teams into larger units so as to increase working efficiency still further. Today some of the outstanding teams number several hundred members and almost encompass entire villages.

Organization of the teams is on a voluntary basis, each family being free to join or stay out, or to join and drop out later if it wishes. The teams are run on a democratic basis with the members electing the various section and group leaders, establishing work norms and making other decisions via the ballot box.

In the larger teams there is considerable opportunity for diversification of work so that advantage may be taken of individual members' special skills. Some of the larger teams have begun to set aside part of their profits each year for purchase of modern farm equipment, for large-scale reclamation work, experimentation, research and so on.

The success of the mutual aid team system has been vividly demonstrated by the fact that production—and income—per capita is much higher than for individual farmers. Each year the disparity becomes greater as the teams can afford to plow back increasingly large sums in the form of new equipment and other improvements which raise production still higher. As a result, membership in mutual aid teams is skyrocketing in all parts of the country.

IN North China and the Northeast, which were liberated earlier and which have thus obtained a head start on the more recently liberated areas, some peasants have gone even further and begun establishing cooperative and collective farms.

The cooperative farm is just a step beyond the large, permanent mutual aid team. In addition to pooling their labor, the members pool their livestock, farm implements and land. General organization follows much the same pattern as in the mutual aid team. All decisions are made on a democratic basis, leaders are elected by vote and can be voted out of their jobs anytime the membership becomes dissatisfied with their work, members are free to withdraw if they desire.

Restrictions, while necessary to maintain good organization, are few and reasonable. For example, if a member leaves the cooperative he may not necessarily receive his original piece of land since it might be located in the middle of the farm or have become the site of new farm buildings belonging to the members as a whole. However, he is guaranteed a piece of land on the edge of the farm of equal value to his original holding.

A similar qualification exists in regard to withdrawing of tools and livestock, which generally are to be paid for in cash. Since tools may have been worn out or broken and since livestock may have multiplied, been injured or killed, this is a reasonable arrangement which protects the interests of both the withdrawing member and the farm.

THE best known collective is the Hsin Chuang Collective Farm established by poor peasants and landless farm laborers who were settled on newly reclaimed government land in the Northeast following liberation of that area. This particular farm differs from others mainly in that the government owns the land, which was formerly unused wasteland lying along the bank of the Sungari River. The farm had a slow start as the newly liberated farmers at first found it difficult to get themselves organized. However, today the farm is running smoothly and each farmer is "worth" from 10 to 15 times what he was in 1948.

ONE of the most interesting and significant aspects of this new development is that it—like land reform itself—is being carried out by the farmers themselves. Although the development of mutual aid teams and establishment of cooperative and collective farms have many obvious advantages, the government does not attempt to push the farmers faster then they are willing to go of their own accord. Of course, the government does its best to give leadership through the establishment of state farms and experimental farms which demonstrate the advantages to be gained through organized collective labor which can make use of the most modern equipment and technique.

However, the farmers move only when they see clearly for themselves, after they have weighed the matter carefully and discussed it at length. This in itself is a practical demonstration of the democratic basis upon which the new China is built. Today mutual aid teams have become a common sight throughout the country, as will be cooperative and collective farms in a few years.

◆

COVER

A woodcut showing China's rapid industrialization by Wang Ren-feng (汪刃鋒)

THE FUTURE OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE ★ ★

CHEN HAN-SENG

ABROAD there are rumors and misunderstandings that the new China has adopted a policy of trade discrimination against the United States and Britain. Facts, of course, speak louder. The facts are to be found in the policy of economic blockade against China and the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe. For the blockaders to say that China is refusing to trade with them is a sheer distortion of facts.

One of the latest refutations of this distortion was the signing of contracts totaling US$223,760,000 between the Chinese delegates to the April International Economic Conference and private businessmen from 11 countries. These transactions demonstrate not only the bright prospect of China's foreign trade but also the validity and triumph of a new conception of international trade.

The old conception and practice of international trade may be summarized as "what is your loss is my gain." But as Lord John Boyd-Orr, the head of the British delegation, said, in Britain and all other countries there had been a change of view about the objects of trade. "In the 19th century in Britain," he said, "trade was looked on as an end in itself and every effort was made to increase the volume of exports and imports. In the middle of the 19th century, during the hungry 'forties, although the country had increased its wealth by international trade, the working people were worse off than they had been a hundred years before."

Dr. Chen Han-seng was a member of the Chinese delegation to the International Economic Conference held in Moscow last April. A distinguished educator, Dr. Chen was formerly professor of history at National Peking University. From 1939 to 1942 he was Secretary of the International Committee for the Advancement of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

The new conception and practice of trade is to regard trade not as an end in itself, but to carry on international trade as a means of increasing the production and the distribution of goods useful to man in order to help him to live a better life. What is good for one side, therefore, is also good for the other side. We do not believe that economic blockade can achieve the object intended by those who try to impose it. On the contrary, we believe in the success of international trade based on equal rights and mutual advantages between nations.

A significant change in China's foreign trade has taken place since the beginning of 1950. Before the second World War the US, Britain and Japan together accounted for 50.8 percent of the exports and 47.9 percent of the imports of China. Between 1946 and 1948, when most of China was ruled by Chiang Kai-shek, with his unprecedented policy of subservience to America, US products occupied about half of China's total imports.

About 90 percent of Kuomintang China's oil was imported although China herself had considerable oil resources which could have been developed. Oil products, manufactured consumer goods, such as cotton textiles, rayon and tobacco, as well as food products, formed the basic items of China's 1946 imports. These items together accounted for nearly 57 percent of the total value of imports in that year. Industrial equipment and machine tools amounted to less than three percent of China's imports in 1946. China's annual trade deficit between 1926 and 1936 averaged US$153,000,000, and in 1946 the deficit rose to US$472,000,000. Such a trade deficit, rising from the character of imports, spoke clearly for China's semi-colonial status.

Since the beginning of 1950, however, the situation has undergone a radical change. As China was politically liberated, so was she economically freed. In 1950, for the first time in 70 years, China achieved a favorable balance in external trade. In that year, her total foreign trade turnover was composed of 52.23 percent exports and 47.77 percent imports. The character of imports has radically changed, though the bulk of exports still remains the same as before.

In 1950, China's imports of iron and steel goods amounted to 11.3 percent, machinery to 8.3 percent, rubber 11.5 percent, rolling stock and ships 3.3 percent, sulphate of ammonia 2 percent, copper 1.8 percent, cables 1.5 percent, motor tires 1.1 percent. These items made up 49.2 percent of 1950's imports. In other words, nearly half of our imports are directly connected with the present process of industrialization in China. At the same time new China has stopped importing grain and a number of foodstuffs. She has also stopped importing many consumer goods, including luxury items. All these prove clearly that China has suddenly emerged from the status of an economically underdeveloped country.

This change in China's status in her economic relations with the family of nations has spurred world trade. Just as the political independence of the Balkan countries, after the First World War, contributed to the increase of world trade, so the rise of the USSR and China are now having the same effect on an infinitely larger scale. In fact, China's 1951 trade turnover doubled that of 1950 and was far larger than the annual average

Visitors jam Chinese Pavilion at the International Industries Fair in Bombay. Visitors averaged 260 per minute during evening rush hours.

before the second World War. There are signs that this year China's trade turnover will be still greater. This is obvious, due to the present economic development in China, characterized by a steady price system, a better transport system, a widened banking and credit organization, and a wider marketing system by cooperatives. The recent re-organization and improvement of the Customs' administration has resulted in an effective fight against smuggling and consequently a greater encouragement for trade.

Despite the economic blockade, China will have a further increase of her foreign trade. As industry develops, demands are mounting for capital goods and materials, raw materials for the chemical industry, transport vehicles, tractors and agricultural machines.

We receive from the USSR industrial equipment for factories, mills and power stations; indispensable raw and industrial materials; locomotives, box cars and rails for railway transport; tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery, and so forth. We also receive from Poland, rolled steel, metalware, chemical products, and all kinds of piecegoods. From Czechoslovakia we receive capital goods and products of the metallurgical industry, trucks and passenger cars, chemicals, pharmaceutical goods, and so forth. From the German Democratic Republic we receive various types of industrial materials and equipment, chemicals and dyes. Even from Hungary we receive raw materials as well as industrial equipment. In the course of our industrial development we will need more than what these countries can export to us. We definitely want to increase our imports from the US, Britain, France, Japan and India. However, what the trade rupture with China, caused by the policy initiated by the US and adopted by West Europe, will cost the blockading nations is infinitely more than the damage done to us.

The future for China's exports is also very bright. The factual basis for this is our speedy development of agricultural production and the beginning of our new industrial era. Cotton and tobacco production in 1951 topped the best pre-war harvest year by more than 30 percent. In the same year China exported nearly 500,000 tons of grain to India.

The export of mineral resources can be greatly increased. Judging merely by already explored deposits, China ranks fourth in the world in coal resources. Whereas Japan is getting

American coal for US$30 per ton, she could easily import Chinese coal at only two-thirds of this price. Back in 1937, China produced 70 percent of the world's antimony and 37 percent of the world's tungsten. She ranked fifth in world production of tin. These minerals are still available for export. Other basic exports can be developed, such as wool, raw silk, hides and skins, handicraft products and so forth. As a matter of fact, the total value of China's exports in 1950 already nearly equalled the total value of exports of the three previous years.

China is carrying on trade with capitalist countries, chiefly on a barter basis. For the first two and a half months of 1951, barter trade was over half of the total value of trade turnover. The trade transactions signed in Moscow were also based on this system. This actually helps to extend the trade between China and capitalist countries, as there is no need of cash in hand for barter trade. American and West European businessmen will have no difficulty in sending their goods to China, except for that arising from discrimination and ban by their own governments.

China's private companies dealing with foreign trade are doing better business than ever before. They export all goods not handled by state trading companies; import raw materials and equipment for private enterprises in China; and also import all kinds of consumer goods that are not prohibited by law. Our private companies also carry on both export and import operations as agents on behalf of our state trading companies.

Whereas before, under Kuomintang rule, political pull and family ties with officialdom were necessary in order to carry on business, and indeed bribes were almost indispensable for obtaining import and export licenses, at present all businessmen who abide by the law are carrying on a flourishing trade with many countries without red tape obstruction and uneconomic expenditures.

The businessmen who signed contracts with China in Moscow, however, were all anxious to trade with our state organizations. Thus, all the trade agreements concluded in those two weeks were between representatives of private enterprises with representatives of the China Import and Export Company. Evidently, they saw the apparent advantage of trading with our state company. They desire business on a large scale which the state companies, backed up by numerous cooperatives in the country, are better able to fulfill than are the smaller private concerns.

Korean Truce Talks—III

— Exchange of POW's —

SINCE May 2, Washington's determination to continue prolonging or even wrecking the nearly year-long armistice negotiations in Korea has become clearer. As pointed out in the Korean-Chinese proposal on that day, final and complete agreement for an overall solution in Korea has been possible all along. The US demand for the forcible retention of 100,000 POW's, in direct violation of the Geneva Convention, was the only obstacle remaining in the path of a Korean armistice as early as May.

From the beginning of the talks on POW exchange, on December 11, 1951, the Korean-Chinese proposal, in accordance with international procedure, was clear-cut and simple: an immediate exchange of all prisoners. The Americans demanded that prisoners of both sides should be released and exchanged on a "fair and equitable basis" so that one side would not receive "unilateral military advantage." Stripped of all its verbiage, the American demand, contrary to international practice, was for a man-to-man exchange.

When both sides exchanged lists of prisoners last December the Koreans and Chinese supplied the names of all POW's in their hands, 11,559. The Americans listed 132,474 in their custody. However, in addition to these, there was another list of more than 40,000 prisoners whom the Americans had arbitrarily classified as "civilians" and whom they refused to turn over to the Korean-Chinese side. These "civilians" had been listed earlier by the International Red Cross as being prisoners of war in American hands. [For a detailed account of the beginning of discussions on POW's see "Korean Truce Talks (II) in the February 1952 issue of the REVIEW—Editor].

Beginning from December 11 through March the Americans deliberately dragged out the talks by creating all sorts of pretexts revolving around the trumped-up issue of "voluntary repatriation"—something unique in international dealings on POW's. In addition, various side issues were constantly brought up by the American negotiators. Instead of cutting right through to the heart of the problem—a settlement of the exchange of prisoners—the Americans stalled by bringing in minor issues or issues which had been already discussed. For example, on February 29 they came up with the proposal that both sides immediately exchange seriously ill or wounded POW's and expand the exchange of POW's letters to include parcels. However, as early as December 12, the second day of discussions on POW's, the Korean-Chinese side stated that priority be given, after the signing of an armistice, to the release and repatriation of the sick and wounded.

The US attitude on the more than 40,000 prisoners not listed by them in the exchange of POW lists in December can be seen from statements made by US negotiator Rear Admiral Libby at the meetings. On December 31, he told the Korean and Chinese delegates: "Data concerning the 44,205 men will be supplied to you on January 2." On January 3, Libby said: "Don't worry about the 44,205 men. Don't lose any sleep over it. As soon as the data is ready, it will be given to you at once." On January 12, he stated: "This data is unnecessary to you before agreement is reached between us." On January 18, Libby revealed that the data regarding the 44,205 men would not be included in the information regarding POW's in American hands. On January 28, 41 days after the Korean-Chinese side had provided the Americans with full data on prisoners in their hands, the US handed over supplementary data giving name, rank and unit for more than 130,000 POW's. At the same time, the Americans refused to provide the basic data regarding the 44,205 men Libby had earlier promised.

During the January-March period, when the Americans got their "voluntary repatriation" campaign under way, meetings were constantly held up by adjournments which at one point lasted as long as 22 days. It was also during this time that the American plot to use Kuomintang agents from Chiang Kai-shek's refuge on Taiwan as "instructors" in their POW camps came into the open. Increased opposition on the part of North Korean and Chinese prisoners in these camps, which resulted in the killing and wounding of hundreds by the Americans and South Koreans, lent little credence to US-manufactured tales of "anti-Communist" sentiment among these POW's.

BEGINNING with the March 16 staff officers' meetings on the exchange of POW's, the Korean-Chinese side made another determined effort to get clear of the artificially created confusion and reach an agreement. Highlights in these attempts to arrive at a solution on POW's in Panmunjom were recorded on:

March 21: The terms of the principle of POW repatriation put forward by the Korean and Chinese read: "After an armistice agreement is signed and becomes effective, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers shall release and repatriate all of the 11,559 prisoners of war in their custody and the United Nations Command shall release and repatriate all 132,474 prisoners of war in its custody. Lists of the prisoners of war stated above shall be finally checked by staff officers of both sides."

March 25: Regarding the repatriation principle of March 21, the Americans said: "The proposal of 21 March with proper adjustments might well constitute a suitable basis for such a solution."

March 27: The Chinese and Korean side made another adjustment, in which they agreed that "All Korean prisoners of war in the custody of the Korean People's Army and Chinese people's volunteers whose homes are in areas on our side and all Korean prisoners of war in the custody of the United Nations Command whose homes are in areas on your side shall be repatriated, with exception of those who want to return to areas of their original homes; these need not be repatriated."

April 1: Regarding the clause "United Nations Command shall release and repatriate all of the 132,474 prisoners of war in its custody" put forward by the Korean and Chinese side on March 21, the Americans said: "We consider that 132,000 fails to take into consideration all pertinent factors and therefore would be likely to be too high for an exact figure. We indicated that possibly 116,000 would more clearly indicate the magnitude of exchange."

April 2: In an effort to break the deadlock and arrive at a reasonable agreement, the Korean-Chinese side proposed the approximate number of POW's held by the UN to be repatriated to somewhere between 132,000 and 116,000. Meanwhile, they had already made known their intention of returning 12,000 POW's to the UN side—an increase over the original figure of 11,559 as a result of prisoners taken after the talks got under way.

April 4: The Americans agreed to the April 2 proposal, and a recess was called to enable both sides to carry out preparatory work.

April 19: When the sessions were resumed the Americans declared that the approximate number of POW's they would repatriate would be around 70,000. This meant that, including the more than 40,000 "civilians," they refused to return 100,000 Korean and Chinese POW's.

May 2: The representative of the Korean-Chinese side at an executive session of full delegates said: "To achieve an early Korean armistice, so as to satisfy the primary desires of millions of peace-loving people throughout the world, our side is willing, on condition that your side accept our reasonable compromise proposal on the settlement of the POW question and abandon your claim to interfere in our internal affairs by restriction of airfield facilities, to consider your proposal on the nomination of neutral nations to the effect that a neutral nations' inspection commission be composed of four neutral nations. I must clearly and unmistakably point out that our proposal is an indivisible whole."

DURING the whole period of negotiations over POW's the Americans have made a great play at "voluntary repatriation;" they have claimed that Korean and Chinese captives are unwilling to be returned to their own side. Their purpose has been two-fold: to use this issue as an excuse for stalling and at the same time to attempt to dragoon tens of thousands of Chinese prisoners of war and send them to Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan.

American press reports reveal that a large number of Chiang agents have been used in US-controlled POW camps, in violation of international practice. On January 15, KMT "embassy" officials in South Korea openly declared: "The great majority of Communist Chinese prisoners of war would be willing to return to Nationalist Chinese territory as soon as this can be arranged." An *AP* dispatch from Taipei said: "Nationalist China not only objects to the forced exchange of POW's but is ready to receive in Formosa all Chinese Communist prisoners who are willing to join the struggle against Communism, provided they are first screened by the United Nations command."

Time magazine, in its January 28 issue, stated that in the American-run Koje island prisoner camp's intelligence division "there are five Chinese Nationalists from Formosa and 22 more to run the educational classes, which hope to teach prisoners the ways of democracy . . . Said one officer to *Time* Tokyo Bureau Chief Dwight Martin: 'If we want to question a prisoner, we have to keep him isolated until we're through with him.'"

The *New York Times* on March 7 revealed that there were then in Taiwan 300 more "interpreters" who had been trained by the Americans and the KMT before Japan's surrender who would be sent in groups to US forces headquarters in Korea for service.

Hand in hand with its unctuous concern for Korean and Chinese POW's, the Americans let loose a torrent of propaganda to the effect that Korean and Chinese prisoners have become fervent anti-Communists and don't want to go home. However, even American press reports have given some account of the wide-scale resistance of POW's to the reign of terror, torture and intimidation carried out in US-run POW camps.

On January 21, when the American hoax was already under way, *UP* reported: "Eight camp commanders in 12 months, working behind a wall of official silence to create order in barbed wire compounds, have failed to solve what officials call the thorniest prison administration problem of modern times. 'Each compound seethes with intrigue—half the prisoners figuring ways to escape . . . ' Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Moran, camp executive officer, said, 'Killings? Plenty of them' . . . Officials have not disclosed the number killed in riots or escape attempts."

Commenting on the forced "information and education lectures given by US officers or Chinese Nationalist instructors," the *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent reported: "the majority does not appear to be vividly impressed."

On March 3, the *New York Times* carried an *AP* dispatch from Koje island, home of the notorious Koje POW camp where 76 North Korean prisoners were massacred on February 18, which said: "Communist control of Compound 62 in this sprawling prisoner-of-war camp is so entrenched that only nine of 1,600 civilian prisoners accepted the chance to be transferred to another compound . . . The low number requesting transfer drew this comment from Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, camp commander: 'I can't explain it. I can only marvel at it.'"

THE entire issue of "voluntary repatriation" finds the US case built on sand. The Geneva Convention on treatment of POW's specifically rules against exactly what the Americans are attempting to do. Article 118 says: "Prisoners of War shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities." Article 7 lays down the law that "Prisoners of War may in no circumstances renounce, in part or in entirety, the rights secured to them by the present Convention."

Even America's "allies" in Korea have been uneasy over "voluntary repatriation." The *Washington Daily News* reported on April 10 that Britain, France and Canada were asking the US to agree to the demands of the Korean and Chinese side in the Korean truce talks for the repatriation of all POW's, because refusal might possibly violate the Geneva Convention.

AP in a dispatch from Ottawa on April 10 stated that Canada had drawn the attention of the US to the fact that the American "prisoner of war policy is not in accord with the Geneva Convention. The Convention provides that the prisoners of war are to be returned to their homelands. It makes no provision such as the US is suggesting in Korea—that the Red prisoners who don't want to go home for political or other reasons don't have to go home."

Just how genuine this "concern" for Korean and Chinese POW's is can be seen by America's deliberate bombing and strafing of marked camps housing their own POW's in North Korea and by the preparations they are making for their own prisoners' return. It has already been officially announced that when American POW's are returned they will not be sent home immediately. They will go to internment camps for investigation. Ideas they may have absorbed about North Korea and China will have to be checked. Only after a board consisting of representatives of the military and the State Department is convinced they have "correct ideas" will they be allowed to return home. Otherwise they may be a source of "infectious" ideas.

A *UP* dispatch on January 2 from Tokyo reported that American POW's will be interrogated upon their arrival and "before the GI prisoner will be allowed to leave Korea, he must sign a pledge not to discuss with anyone classified aspects of his experience."

Crocodile tears over the fate of Koreans and Chinese, after two years of savage US bombings, strafings, atrocities, napalm burning of entire villages, and the resort to germ warfare in Korea and China fail to impress a knowing world. The conditions for an armistice in Korea are in front of them; the decision for war or peace in Korea is up to the Americans.

Recreation for POW's

While the American negotiators drag out the Korean armistice talks by stalling on the question of repatriation of Prisoners of War, life for the American, British and other UN POW's continues as usual. Reports from the camps in North Korea—in striking contrast to dispatches from South Korea which disclose wholesale mistreating and even killing of Chinese and Korean POW's—tell of plentiful food, adequate medical attention, provision of recreational facilities and all-round good treatment.

Above: POW basketball championship team receiving prizes.
Below: British POW soccer team draws a good crowd.

CAPTURED US AIRMEN ADMIT GERM WARFARE

CAPTURED US air force personnel have provided irrefutable evidence of American germ warfare in Korea and China. Not only have they admitted their own part in spreading germ warfare but navigator Kenneth L. Enoch and pilot John Quinn, captured in North Korea on January 13, have revealed that at least as early as August of last year, the Americans were giving their air force personnel training in germ war.

During the first week of May a group of Korean and Chinese medical specialists, newspapermen and members of a documentary movie team interviewed Enoch and Quinn in a POW camp in North Korea. Earlier, the two US air force members had each written and broadcast a lengthy confession of the part they played in germ warfare in Korea and gave a detailed account of their experiences leading up to their flying "germ" missions over Korea.

The Korean-Chinese joint interrogation group interviewed Enoch and Quinn six times altogether, as a whole, and in separate groups between May 1 and May 8. Included in the group was Wilfred Burchett, correspondent of the Paris *Ce Soir*. Following are excerpts from the report made by the group:

* * *

KENNETH L. Enoch is a 1st-Lieutenant in the US Air Force, serial number A0-2069988. John Quinn is a 1st-Lieutenant in the air force, serial number 17993A. At 21:45 hours on January 13, they were ordered, together with bombardier Lieutenant Downes and mechanic Sergeant Campbell to bomb Anju in North Korea. On arriving above their target at 23:30, they were hit by anti-aircraft fire. Downes and Campbell were killed. Quinn and Enoch landed by parachute near Sunan and were immediately captured.

The two prisoners have admitted that they were given secret training for germ warfare. Enoch revealed that he attended three lectures in germ warfare. The first was held in ground school in Iwakuni, Japan, between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. on August 25, 1951. Quinn stated that he had attended a lecture on germ war at the Kunsan base on December 18, last year. Both prisoners said that the lecturers had made it clear that the contents of their talks must be kept secret. In order to maintain secrecy, germ bombs were termed "duds."

Training of American air force personnel for germ warfare is conducted on a large scale. According to Enoch, who comes from Youngstown, Ohio, lectures on germ war were given regularly and "every person was required to attend." This kind of training was also applied to fresh air force personnel who arrived at the Kunsan base in accordance with the rotation system.

The Americans have used a wide variety of weapons in conducting germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China. This is confirmed by the depositions of both Enoch and Quinn. Enoch stated that in the course of his germ warfare training, he was told of various weapons for use in bacteriological warfare. These include spraying equipment on aircraft which spreads germ-laden dust from the air; germ bombs which burst in the air and spread germ-laden dust in the wind; germ bombs, containing germ-laden insects, which burst on reaching the ground; paper containers which break open on reaching the ground and release germ-laden insects from within; various other kinds of containers attached to parachutes, containing small germ-laden animals, germ-laden handbills, fountain pens, clothing and food; and germ containers for dropping into rivers, lakes or reservoirs. Quinn also mentioned four categories of germ bombs with various fittings, all of which look like ordinary 500-pound explosive bombs.

On the subject of what insects could be used to carry germs, lecturers mentioned flies, fleas, mosquitoes, lice and many others. Quinn deposed that the lecturer at the Kunsan air base on December 18 said that: "Almost any insect could be used for spreading germs," that "they can be selectively bred so that the cold could not harm them. Also they can go a long time without food," and "that germs could, however, be carried by many different types of insects and rodents. These insects and rodents have been bred for many generations under laboratory conditions and selected for their ability to survive anywhere at any time, even under the most adverse conditions."

According to both Enoch and Quinn, they were told that when dropping germ bombs they should fly lower and slower than on regular missions. Both men took part in dropping germ bombs two times each before being captured. [On these occasions they did not fly together. What took place before and after each of these missions— the secret briefings they received before taking off, the unusual conditions each time they boarded their planes, the bombing, and their reports after their missions were completed —left no doubt that the bombs they dropped were germ-laden.

On each occasion the briefing officer ordered Enoch and Quinn to fly low when releasing the germ bombs, not higher than 500 feet. On each of his two missions Enoch flew at a height of 500 feet when dropping the germ bombs. Quinn dropped his bombs as low as 200 feet.] Describing his mission on January 7, Enoch reported:

"At 2:00 a.m. on January 7, Captain Amos and I reported to the Group Operations office to see if any changes had been made in our orders. This is the usual procedure. At this time, Captain Robert Stuart of Group Operations gave us a secret change of orders. He told us that the two outboard wing bombs were germ bombs to be dropped at Hwangju at a maximum altitude of 500 feet and a minimum air speed of 200 miles per hour. He said that the bombs had already been checked for us and that it was unnecessary for us to check them. He told us that after we dropped the germ bombs, we were to get rid of the rest of our load as quickly as possible and return immediately to the base. We were told to report at debriefing that these two germ bombs were 'duds' in order to maintain secrecy.

"In giving this secret order, there were only Captain Stuart, Captain Amos and I in the room. Other crews were waiting outside. This was very unusual. Ordinarily, there were two or three crews in the room to receive the briefing before taking off.

"After we received the secret orders, we picked up Tracy (the gunner) and proceeded to the plane. There was a guard from the armament section at the aircraft, and he told us not to bother the wing bombs as they were already checked for us. I checked the six regular 500-pound bombs in the bomb bay. A B-26 can carry two bombs on each wing, both on the outboard and inboard wing racks, four bombs in all. I noticed the two germ bombs and the two regular 500-pound bombs looked very much alike in appearance, except there was no fuse on the germ bombs as there are on the regular bombs.

"This had never happened before in ordinary bombing missions—to have guards for planes . . . we usually checked all the bombs before taking off.

"We took off at 03:00 hours from Kunsan and flew according to our scheduled route, first westward over Yonpyongdo and from there northward over Haeju. We did not meet any ack-ack fire, as we flew at an altitude of 7,500 feet. We let down to 500 feet near the Sariwon area and headed directly for Hwangju about 10 miles from Sariwon. When we were about a quarter or a fifth of a mile from Hwangju the pilot pushed the electric button and dropped two germ bombs. These two bombs were dropped at Hwangju and they did not explode. I recorded them as 'duds.' The plane flew horizontally while the bombs were dropped at an altitude of 500 feet and an air speed of 200 miles per hour. Usually, the lowest altitude for dropping a 500-pound bomb would be 1,200 feet. The explosion would blow up the plane at a lower altitude."

* * *

WASHINGTON and the US military have denied germ warfare and have tried to pass over their crime as natural epidemics in Korea and China. Despite overwhelming evidence presented by qualified observers in North Korea and Northeast China, they have continued to lie. The complete and detailed admissions of two US Army Air Force members is the final link in the chain of evidence before the world showing the US government guilty of launching germ warfare.

In addition to questioning Enoch and Quinn, the Korean-Chinese Joint Interrogation Group made a documentary film of the entire proceedings and recorded the depositions made by the two men.

GENERAL RIDGWAY ABROAD

WHEN General Matthew Ridgway took over from MacArthur in April 1951 he and his family arrived in Japan with only a small quantity of private luggage. However, when the general and his family departed for his new post in Europe in May 1952 it took two whole days, from May 11 to 12, and four army trucks to transport his possessions to the airport, according to Tokyo press reports.

BUILDING A NEW CHINA

DR. JAMES ENDICOTT, M.A., D.D.

Dr. Endicott, for many years a missionary in China, recently completed a two-month visit to this country which he made at the invitation of the China Peace Committee. The following article is the last in a series of three written for the Review. In recent years Dr. Endicott has been active in the Canadian peace movement and is now president of the Canadian Peace Congress.

THE first outstanding impression I received on re-visiting Nanking and Shanghai was of the complete economic stability that has been established. Shanghai businessmen expressed the greatest admiration for the way the authorities quickly untangled the problems of inflation.

The basis of the quick control of the inflation was honest government and a pledge to pay back on government loans the same amount of rice, coal, oil and cloth which the money can buy at the time of the loan. This amounts to a guarantee of no inflation in the future which is exactly the state of affairs now and for any forseeable future.

THE strength and capacity of the new government can be judged by the rapidly growing internal prosperity which is to be seen everywhere. Formerly the semi-colonial nature of China resulted in the stagnation of internal trade, and prosperity was judged by the state of affairs in Shanghai and in the import and export business.

Now the new government, with its detailed organizations in the countryside and the mass support and confidence of the peasants, has knit-up the broken threads of trade between the city and the country. China is now the biggest free trade market in the world. Moreover, this population is doubling its purchasing power every year. The result is that the Shanghai capitalists, who control more than half of the light industry of China, have orders on their books for two and three years ahead. They have never known such a period of easy profits, freedom from warlord taxes, cheap and efficient transport, and stable currency all at one time.

What is true of the capitalist section of the economy is also true of the socialist section, namely the government-owned industry taken over from the Japanese and the Kuomintang bureaucrats and the rapidly growing cooperatives.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized to Westerners, who are largely befuddled by false American propaganda, that this prosperity has been brought about by a revolutionary change in China which has placed the political power in the hands of the majority—the workers and peasants. This is real democracy.

Here is a concrete example of how the new government works to create this new internal prosperity. There is a village in Kwangtung province, Kangho in the county of Hoyuan, which produces a good quality of turpentine. In the times of Western control of China, American firms bought the raw product through Chinese go-betweens and the peasants lived on starvation rations. The product was shipped to the US, processed and sent back to China to be sold for a profit.

Now that this turpentine is produced, processed and sold in the Chinese market, the peasants in that district are rapidly improving their lot. Of 5,000 poor peasants at the time of land reform, 2,500 have already raised their status to middle peasants. That means more agricultural implements are being bought, more houses built, more cattle raised. Marriages have increased. Just imagine the stupid "Voice of America" trying to tell these people that Chiang Kai-shek still loves them and will come back to misgovern them once more!

DURING my two months' stay in China I have observed first hand and with the keenest interest the great movement for a nation-wide civic moral clean-up. In fact nothing that I have seen in new China has so convinced me of the strength, integrity and power for future progress of this government than the way this great clean-up has been planned and carried through.

There was a three-fold necessity for this movement which prepares the way for the country's first five-year construction plan. In the first place the new government took over and incorporated into the civil service about 85 percent of the old Kuomintang civil servants. Many of these failed to respond to the new situation and, misunderstanding the government's policy of leniency toward them, carried on secretly in the old ways of graft and bribery.

In the second place China has a mixed economy which is going on the road to socialism and communism but which contains a large element of capitalism. Private businessmen have been reaping rich profits and have contracts for full production for years ahead. But many have retained their old habits of tax evasion, bribery to avoid inspection, cheating on government contracts, stealing of government property, buying of inside information for the purpose of conspiracies in restraint of trade and attempts at monopoly, all of which are illegal in any social system, but which are winked at to a large extent in Western countries. From now on those businessmen in China who have become accustomed to unlawful ways of carrying on are going to be compelled by public pressure and control to respect the law in detail.

In the third place the Chinese Communist Party had to take stock of all its members after they had been in the large cities for two years and had been subjected to the temptations of the illegal businessmen after their rigorous and disciplined existence in the guerilla areas for so many years. I recall that American critics of the Chinese Communists, such as Linebarger and Lattimore, freely predicted that when the land reform experts, the country boys and guerilla leaders took over the cities they would be unable to solve the intricate problems of administration and they would fall for the temptations of city life.

Naturally there were some Communist Party members who

Dr. Endicott examining evidence of US germ warfare.

Dr. Endicott standing beside one of the coal burners for the city's buses which licked Shanghai's gasoline shortage following the KMT blockade and the American embargo.

weakened and fell. Probably not more than one in a thousand was affected and most of those not seriously, but since the Communist Party is the leader and example for all to see, it must be above suspicion and reproach. Consequently, the first step in the great moral clean-up was a rigid examination of the life and conduct of the party members. A few were found guilty of serious corruption and were tried and punished.

One result of this great movement has been to demonstrate to all the people that this government is different from all past governments. It asks the people's help in eradicating corruption. It gives all people freedom to criticize without fear. It is lenient with offenders and tries by education and persuasion to get repentance and reform.

Another great result is the heightening of the morale of the whole nation. The ordinary citizen feels more sense of responsibility for the welfare of the people. The people know that they can overcome even the most serious difficulties. Production is increasing, savings are being effected and a firm foundation is being laid for the forthcoming national five year plan.

WHILE in Shanghai I made a special investigation into the question of what the new government did with the huge mass of waifs and strays, the pick-pockets, prostitutes and procurers and petty criminals with which the old Shanghai swarmed. There were street gangs of blackmailers, underground gangs of terrorists, murderers and ruffians who lived by extortion and crime of all kinds. Gambling and speculation were rife.

Shanghai is a huge city of some 5,000,000 people, about twice the population of some of the so-called "democratic states" in the United Nations which vote so regularly as the United States demands. The whole area is surrounded by countless villages and is criss-crossed with canals and waterways. The whole setup is ideal for getting away unobserved and hiding from the law.

The tough armed gangs were broken by the Liberation Army and all the top gangsters who could fled to Hongkong or to Taiwan and are now under the friendly protection of the British and Americans. The people themselves, street by street were organized to deal with the smaller gangs. The more vicious of the criminal elements were tried and sentenced to prison terms. But the great majority were given a chance to reform.

Altogether about 170,000 people were picked up by the police for one reason or another—flood and famine refugees, vagrants, petty criminals, etc. About 150,000 were found to have some village or town where they had relatives or friends and they were returned for rehabilitation. The remaining 20,000 were sent in batches to a large well-built camp on the outskirts of Shanghai. Here they are taught the nature of the new regime in China by sympathetic teachers. At the present time most of the instruction is done by reformed persons since this is found to be the most effective. After the former petty thieves, pick-pockets and social failures have changed their outlook they are given an opportunity to go out to new villages and start life afresh. In nearly all cases the reform proves to be a success.

We saw about 300 women in the camp. These were the women who ran brothels, acted as procurers and in general were engaged in the exploitation of young women. Several thousand have been re-educated successfully but some of the older women who ran the houses of prostitution looked to be tough and hardened sinners who would not respond easily. The process of education stresses the fact that they are the victims of an old and corrupt society. Their self-respect is preserved as much as possible.

During their Shanghai visit Dr. and Mrs. Endicott inspected a work camp where petty criminals are reformed. Photo shows Dr. Endicott with three members of the camp who are reforming themselves through labor.

I spoke to several of those who were in small groups having an educational discussion class and I felt they had a sense of self-respect and an understanding of what the reform was all about. We also inspected two groups which were graduating and ready to go out. There was a noticeable difference in their looks and bearing. They had learned to sing well. They were going out in a few days to join the Huai River flood control work.

WHEN the American government supported the Kuomintang blockade of the China coast and itself began embargoing shipments to new China, it was thinking in terms of the old China, ruled by dishonest grafters who were largely dependent on foreign help to keep in power. Naturally to deprive such people of aid from abroad would create panic and chaos.

But the people's democracy is an entirely different kind of government and apparently one which the Western powers are unable to comprehend. It has, for the first time in China's history, the mass support of the people. It trusts the people and rules by organizing the people to rule themselves.

If the American people read their own government White Paper on China (United States Relations With China, US$3.00, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.), they will easily find documentary evidence of the reasons for China's new progress. On pages 566 and 567 it is written:

> "The reason for this phenomenal vitality and strength is simple and fundamental. It is mass support and mass participation. The Communist government and armies are the first government and first armies in modern Chinese history to have positive and widespread popular support. They have this support because the government and armies are genuinely of the people. . . ."
>
> "This total mobilization is based upon and has been made possible by what amounts to an economic, political and social revolution. This revolution has been moderate and democratic."

When the blockade suddenly shut off the supply of gasoline for the great city of Shanghai, what did the Chinese do? Their ingenious engineers invented trailers to hook on to the hundreds of buses and supply them with power from coal. Thus, an economical and efficient solution was found.

In some areas of East China the winter wheat is attacked by tiny wheat mites when the weather begins to turn warm. China is not yet in a position to supply sprayers and chemicals on the scale that is needed and so in the Nanking Agricultural Research Institute of the East China Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture, they have invented a simple little cart-like apparatus to destroy wheat mites.

One person runs it up and down the rows of wheat, two prongs pull the young shoots of wheat over to the center where they bang on a cross-bar and the mites fall into the cart. In this way about 80 percent of the mites can be destroyed. Even the little school children can take their turn running up and down the rows, and each mutual aid team is able to take rapid care of the mite menace.

China had to take quick and widespread measures to overcome the shortage of cotton caused by the sudden shutting off, by the blockade and embargo, of 70 percent of her cotton supply. The government with its mass support has been able to solve this problem within two years. The time is not far off when China will have a surplus of textiles, by the old standards, but the rapidly rising prosperity of the 300,000,000 peasants will create huge new demands. There is plenty of room in the new China market for foreign textiles whenever the Westerners wish to be reasonable.

WE have made this long tour of the Soviet Union and China on the invitation of the Soviet and Chinese Peace committees. It has been a wonderful opportunity to get first hand information and our chief impression is that everybody from Berlin all the way to Peking eagerly desires peace. They want trade. They do not want armaments and will quickly agree to any reasonable scheme for disarmament.

Everywhere there is intensive education for peace—in schools, churches, factories and on the radio. There is no warmongering and there is faith in the World Peace Council and in the proposition of peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

We have seen for ourselves the great liberation of the Chinese people. Those Western liberals who were fond of proclaiming that China's troubles were due to poverty, disease, illiteracy and official corruption will now find these enemies defeated, under control and being eliminated. For example, there had not been a case of cholera in China for two years, until the Americans started large scale spraying of cholera germs on the Chinese mainland.

China is jumping ahead into a future of prosperous industry and cultural achievement at a speed which in the past I never dreamed I would see in my life-time.

Results of China's National Housecleaning

PRICES DOWN PRODUCTION UP

NEW China's national economy registered a sharp upward surge when Peking's state-operated national trading company took the lead recently in announcing wholesale price reductions on more than 4,000 different commodities, including such items as flour and other staples.

This price reduction came as a direct result of the anti-corruption movement among government personnel and the battle waged against those law-breaking businessmen whose depredations, if unchecked, would have posed a threat to the national economy. These movements, popularly referred to as the "San Fan" and "Wu Fan" campaigns, respectively, are presently drawing to a victorious conclusion in the nation's capital after close to five months of struggle between the new ideology and the old, between the working class and the illegal businessmen, between right and wrong.

As a result of these price reductions, Peking's department stores and cooperatives announced that business turnover nearly tripled, reflecting the unprecedented sharp increase of the public's buying power. One of the many outstanding results is that workers, when making new blue cotton uniforms, save up to ¥13,000!

This overall price reduction reflected the new lowered prices paid private-operated business firms, which had previously been swindling the government on contracts and orders by padding their cost figures.

The price reductions give a new and powerful impetus to the ever mounting labor enthusiasm of factory workers. Workers of the Shinchingshan Steel Mills, aside from their pledges to fulfill production quotas, are planning to overshoot their target of production this year to the value of ¥25,000,000,000.

A worker in the North China Agricultural Machinery

Factory made great improvements on some 20 kinds of farming implements. His new method in manufacturing hoes has enabled working efficiency to soar 20 times over its original standard, with fuel consumption alone being reduced by two-thirds. Another worker of the same plant increased his working efficiency by 88 percent by employing this new advanced method. Workers of the Changsintien Railway Workshop upped their working efficiency between 100 and 130 percent by introducing new working methods.

Workers of the Peking Paper Mill succeeded in manufacturing paper from *rice straw.* Workers of the Peking Automobile Repair Workshop invented a coal furnace which is able to cut fuel consumption down by almost 90 percent!

In the course of the "San Fan" movement, part of the personnel in responsible positions were shaken out of their jobs because of corruption or incompetence. To replace them, many active and model workers were given administrative and other responsible positions.

In the Peking Power Plant Bureau, 13 workers were promoted to leading positions and higher ranks. Some of them were poorly educated, but due to inexhaustable efforts in their studies, were quick to master their new jobs. As a result of the "San Fan" movement, breakdowns and/or accidents per 100 kilometers dropped from an average of 13 minutes to six minutes; charcoal consumed per kilometer was reduced from 1.2 *catties* to 0.8 *catties.*

Remarkable changes were noted in business circles after the "Wu Fan" movement. A new attitude on the part of shop workers is now noticeable. During the struggle against the unscrupulous businessmen, shop workers for the first time fully realized that they are members of the leading class in new China, and that it is they that provide a living for the bosses and not visa-versa. They thus had courage enough to expose the bosses' acts of bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property through slick business maneuvers, swindling the government on contracts and ferreting out secret economic information for speculative purposes.

As a result of their political awakening to their real status in this new society, the number of members in the shop workers' trade union rose from 21,900 to 44,000. The former tedious and inhumane working and business hours, which usually lasted some 14 to 15 hours in Peking's private - operated factories and shops are now no longer permitted. Most of the stores here close at 9:00 p.m. as against 11:00 p.m. previously.

The business slowdown during the "Wu Fan" movement was ended more quickly than expected as a result of the active assistance rendered by the workers to the management. Many rationalization proposals were made. Workers urged the management to adopt a policy of catering to the masses and direct their attention to rural areas. As a result, the volume of business increased sharply, which will greatly benefit the national economy. A restaurant, after reducing its prices on many dishes, saw its daily turnover increased by 100 percent.

In some instances, workers organized themselves into selling teams to take their goods right to the farmers and villagers. In this way employees of a cloth store increased sales by 10 times.

The state-operated companies have placed many new orders with private-owned factories and mills following the conclusion of the "Wu Fan" movement. As a result of the elimination of graft and corruption, the cost of goods ordered was greatly reduced. The price of No. 81 cloth was reduced by 15.4 percent; chintz, 29 percent, etc. Some private-operated factories have voluntarily cut down the cost of goods ordered by state-operated companies by as much as 20 percent because they realize that profits should be reasonable and not exorbitant, as was the case before the "Wu Fan" movement.

May Day this year was marked by the Peking people with new enthusiasm as the beneficial effects of the "San Fan" and "Wu Fan" movements were felt. Commodity prices which had already been reduced as a result of the general housecleaning, were again allowed a five percent discount throughout the city for four successive days to commemorate May Day. Workers and students, government employees and housewives, army men and farmers packed all the state-operated stores and cooperatives. The salesclerks, though extremely busy, served the rushing buyers patiently and in a friendly manner. People say that this new attitude of salesclerks is, too, an achievement of the "San Fan" movement.

On April 27, the first day of the sale, the volume of business was five times greater than the previous day. One of the most striking things about the sales was that among the merchandise sold were melons and apricots from Hami in Sinkiang province, dry ducks from Nanking, and various other delicacies from different parts of the country. Such "luxuries," which were chiefly for the rich and powerful before, are now available for the working people.

— *DUNCAN C. LEE*

INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CHINA

THE more than one month visit to China by the Indian Cultural Delegation was a demonstration of the growing friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples.

Headed by Madame Vijayalakshimi Pandit, former ambassador to Moscow and Washington, the delegation, made up of individuals prominent in various cultural fields, arrived in China on April 16.

The delegation attended the May Day celebrations in Peking and then visited many other cities and districts of the country. During its stay in the national capital, the Sino-Indian Friendship Association was formally inaugurated. The Association aims to promote the growth of friendly relations and cultural interchange between China and India.

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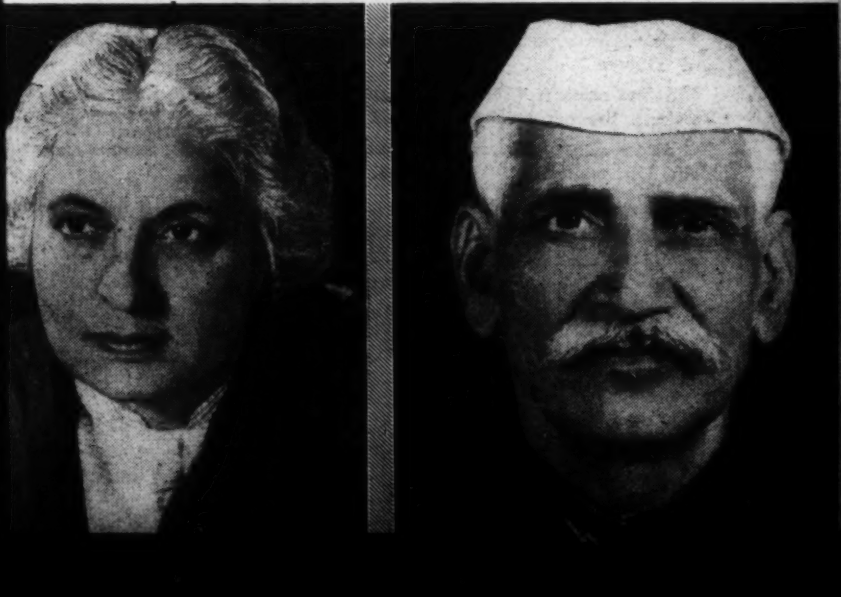
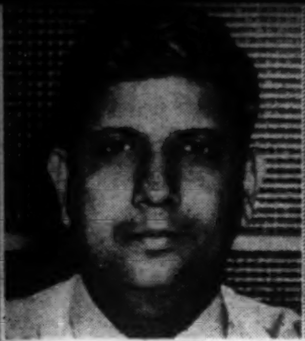
Left: Madame V. L. Pandit, leader of the Indian Cultural Delegation to China. Right: Acharya Narendra Deva, vice-chancellor of Benaras Hindu University and author, the deputy-leader of the Indian delegation.





Above left: Frank R. Moraes, editor of Times of India.

Above center: Shanta Rao, exponent of Indian classical dancing.

Above right: Dr. Amarnath Jha, author and educator.

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On May 29, the delegation arrived in Shanghai. In reply to Mayor Chen Yi's welcoming speech, Madame Pandit said: "We shall bring home the abundant friendship and goodwill of your government and the people and we shall tell our govern-

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Below left: Dr. P. C. Bagchi, specialist in Pali, Sanskrit, Chinese and Tibetan.

Below center: Chalapathi Rau, President of the Federation of Working Journalists Organizations.

Below right: Dr. B. N. Ganguly, Professor of Economics at Delhi University.

Above left: Nawab Zain Yar Jung, former Minister for Public Works, Hyderabad, is an architect, engineer and administrator.

Above center: Shrimati Durgabai, member of Parliament (1951-52) advocate and social worker.

Above right: Professor S. Bhagawantam, Director of Physical Laboratories, Osmania University in Hyderabad.

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ment and people all about our experiences. We have seen many admirable things in your country. But what we admire most is your creative energy. And it is this creative energy that will enable you to march toward the great epoch."

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Below left: Dr. N. P. Chakravarti member of the Archaeological Department of the Indian Ministry of Education.

Below center: Leilamani Naidu member of the Ministry of External Affairs of the government of India.

Below right: N. S. Bendré, artist and Professor of Painting at the University of Baroda.

Construction in New China

BUILDING CHINA'S FORESTS

Kao Fan

MUCH of the damage caused by China's floods, droughts and dust storms can be traced to the depletion of her forests, which at present occupy only five percent of the country's total area. With the setting up of the people's government, the Ministry of Forestry began to plan and carry out a prodigious afforestation plan. In 1950, the target was 1,770,000 *mou* (70,800 hectares) of new forest planting; this was exceeded by 80,000 *mou*, in addition to the 300,000,000 saplings raised by individual peasants.

The target for 1951 was 70 percent greater than the previous year's, and was 83 percent completed during the first six months. Nearly 8,000,000 *mou* of upland was enclosed in various parts of the country, where new forests will replace the scrub and grass on the hillsides. More than 3,000,000 *mou* were enclosed in Shantung alone.

Thus a start was made on the Ministry's long-term plan to reclaim half of the country's 270,000,000 hectares of forestable submarginal land, to eliminate sandy wastes and denuded hillsides. Afforestation of watersheds has begun in the upper reaches of the Huai, Yellow and Liao rivers, and in the middle reaches of the Yungting River.

IN addition to the great shelter-belts being developed in the desert areas of the Northwest and the western part of the Northeast, similar protection against wind, sandstorms and floods is also progressing in western Honan and southern Hopei. The national afforestation plan is designed to increase forested land from its present five percent of the country's area to 20 percent.

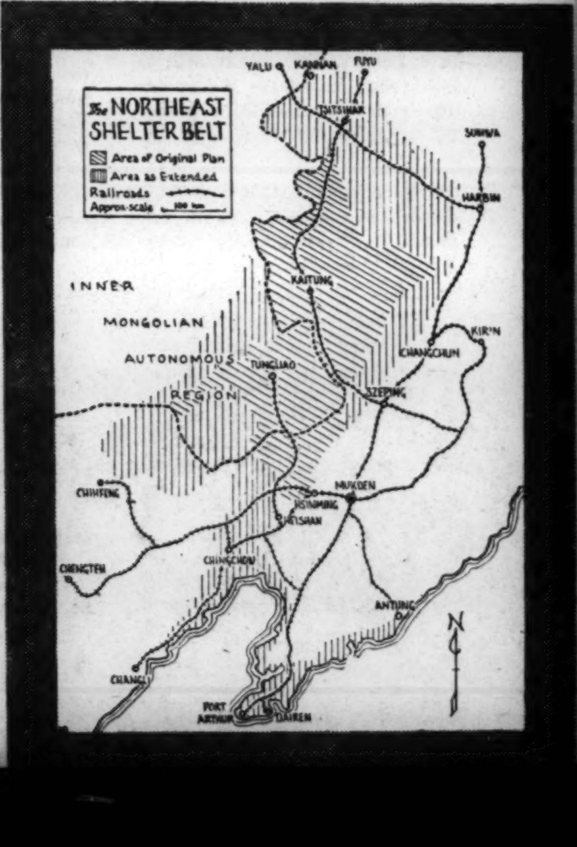
For East China, the 1952 program calls for the afforestation of 2,150,000 *mou* of land, the planting of 18,000,000 trees by the peasants, the cultivation of 63,000 *mou* of seedlings, and the enclosure of 10,370,000 *mou* of mountain land.

A wind-break forest belt more than 300 kilometers long has been surveyed during the past two years, and this spring the first seedlings for it are being raised on 6,000 *mou*. When completed in 1958, the belt will parallel the coast and occupy approximately one-third of the North Kiangsu plain. It will help to eliminate the fierce winds, sand, drought and flood that have long plagued the farmers of this region.

A similar wind-break, to be completed in 1956, has been planned by the Shantung Agriculture and Forestation Bureau. This spring, a survey was extended to the coast south of Tsingtao and initial plantations have been begun to the north, in the Wentun and Laiyang areas. The new belt, which will cover Shantung's coast, carries on the work begun by the peasants in 1949. Their efforts have already resulted in 160,000 *mou* of small forests in the sandy coast lands which in turn helped to increase peanut crops more than three times.

Much work has been done to enclose mountain land and to protect and enlarge the forests of Shantung. Although one-third of the province is mountainous, before liberation only 2.3 percent of the upland was forested. About 1,800,000 *mou* of such land has been enclosed and the peasants have planted almost another 500,000 *mou* of new forest. Such work at the headwaters of the Yi and Shu rivers has greatly assisted the water conservancy projects, by reducing the heavy silting of the lower reaches.

AN important part of afforestation work is to educate


The NORTHEAST SHELTER BELT
▨ Area of Original Plan
▥ Area as Extended
Railroads
Approx. scale 100 km
YALU
KANNAN
FUYU
TSITSIHAR
SUIHWA
HARBIN
INNER
MONGOLIAN
AUTONOMOUS
REGION
KAITUNG
KIR'N
CHANGCHUN
TUNGLIAO
SZEPING
MUKDEN
HSINMING
HEISHAN
CHIHFENG
CHINGCHOW
CHENGTEH
ANTUNG
CHANGL
PORT ARTHUR
DAIREN
N

the people to the importance of forests and the necessity of protecting them. During the past year, forest protection committees were organized in 670 counties of Shantung; these committees are in charge of keeping forest fires under control and preventing wanton felling of trees. This movement has now spread all over East China, and eventually the country will have an efficient forest protection service. The fires and wasteful lumbering that were prevalent in KMT days will be ended.

In addition to the committees, forest protection teams have been widely organized, to demarcate mountain forest enclosures, organize joint planting of trees in them, and assign forest grazing lands. Government workers have widely disseminated the principle that, while the land belongs to the nation, those who participate in the enclosure work and plant trees own the forest and have haying rights. As a result, the peasants have taken up afforestation work with a will.

IN the Northwest, during 1951 more than 1,000,000 *mou* of mountain land was enclosed for forests, plus nearly 90,000 *mou* planted to trees by the peasants. Surveying of 6,000,000 *mou* of forest area was completed, and 150,000 cubic meters of timber was scientifically felled.

This year's afforestation pro-

Because of neglect during Kuomintang days sand dunes have sprung up in many areas. Picture shows dunes in Ku-an country along the south bank of the Yungting River.

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gram in Sinkiang calls for the enclosure of 2,400,000 *mou* of mountain land and the planting of 30,000,000 trees by the peasants. More than 160,000 cubic meters of timber will be felled, and 14,000 *mou* will be devoted to the cultivation of seedlings. Forest wind-breaks have been begun, creating oases in formerly desert parts of the province.

Work has started on a plan for a great forest belt to protect the Northwest from the shifting sands of the Gobi. The belt will be 1,500 kilometers in length, from Yulin, Shensi, paralleling the Great Wall to Kiuchien in Kansu, a trading town on the old silk route. The first stage of this belt was completed in the spring of last year, with hundreds of thousands of peasants taking part.

Afforestation targets in the Southwest have been greatly raised this year as compared with last year's achievements. Taking last year's work as 100, this year's plans call for cultivation of seedlings 703; enclosures 302; afforested areas 164; individual peasant planting of trees 182. An overall survey of the region's vast virgin forest lands is being carried out, and logging will result in a timber yield many times that of last year.

THE greatest shelter belt now planned is being

This new shelter belt running through Sinio and Sing-tang counties in west Hopei province is already paying dividends in better crops.

planted in the western part of the Northeast; it will also partly cover the eastern part of Inner Mongolia. This belt will make much more land available for cultivation, provide a vast amount of timber, and save the farmers of the region from the hot, dry winds of the western desert. The wind and sand have brought great suffering to the farmers. In some areas, spring sowing had to be done three or four times because the fierce winds blew away seed and topsoil alike.

As first drawn up in July 1950, the Northeast shelter belt plan included 21 counties and banners, with a total area of 8,600,000 hectares, of which 1,000,000 hectares was to be forested. While this was designed to protect the most afflicted areas, it would not protect the whole Northeast.

The project was therefore more than doubled in scope toward the end of last year. At present, the plan covers 20,000,000 hectares, more than one-fifth of the whole Northeast, of which 3,000,000 hectares will be forest. More than 500,000 hectares of forest will be planted in Inner Mongolia. The belt extends 1,000 kilometers, from Fuyu Kennan in Heilungkiang southward to the Liaotung peninsula and Shanhaikuan; its width is 300 kilometers.

Coastal forests are to be planted in the Liaotung penin-

Wagons filled with saplings which are to be used for new shelter belts.

sula, while in other areas there will be forests at the headwaters of rivers, wind break forests and forests designed as grazing lands. When the 15-year program is completed, the present total of 1,800,000 hectares of cultivated land will increase 30 percent or more, while an equal area of what is at present sandy waste will be under cultivation. The annual production of timber will be equal in value to 40,000,000 tons of grain.

As part of the general plan, the vast Khingan Mountain forest lands have been surveyed from the air to provide the factual data for a five-year afforestation plan for this rich timber area.

AFTER centuries of neglect, China's forests have now begun to expand according to the long-range plans drawn up by the people's government. Every year will see more hillsides forested, more saplings cultivated, more wealth for the people. Floods will become a thing of the past as watersheds are forested, river flow evens out and less silt is carried down to clog the beds and the new reservoirs and canals being built in the lower reaches.

In this as in other great constructive projects, new China marches toward a better future for all her people.

In a few years these saplings will provide adequate protection for this wind-swept field.

ECONOMIC "AID" Vs. REAL CONSTRUCTION

Walter Illsley

THOSE of us who were in China during the last years of the Kuomintang witnessed a long succession of plans for the reconstruction and development of the country. We saw thousands of tons of equipment shipped in from overseas and dumped on the docks of Shanghai and other ports.

But for all this, measured in any real improvement in the standard of living of the people of China, we saw very few results. As time went on we came to understand some of the reasons why.

One of the main reasons was that the American government exacted a high price for such "aid" in the form of economic and political concessions which made sure that China would remain a semi-colony. The post-war treaties signed between China and the United States were all designed to maintain this relationship.

On the surface, of course, such treaties gave the impression of equality, but in their actual workings they constantly operated to China's disadvantage. Provisions for reciprocal rights to ships and aircraft of the two countries obviously meant that China's commerce would indefinitely be handled by American carriers since Chinese shipping companies and airlines were not—and would not be, so long as such treaties remained in force—in a position to compete with the highly developed American companies.

Actually this approach on the part of the United States was evident in the very nature of the UNRRA and post-UNRRA programs themselves. For example, much more attention was paid to shipping in huge quantities of raw cotton, of which the United States regularly produced a large surplus, than in helping China develop her own cotton production. Likewise, its industrial program concentrated on bringing in light industrial tools and small scale and semi-handicraft type industrial equipment than in helping China develop a real heavy industrial base, without which no country can industrialize and without which no country can be truly independent in this day and age.

Another reason why the aid programs "failed" was the corruption and overall incompetence of the Kuomintang government.

My first work for UNRRA was at Shaoyang, a small, out-of-the-way town in the center of the rice producing province of Hunan. It had been selected as the site for a program of small-scale industries that would provide supplementary income in depressed rural areas.

One of the first installations was a small cement plant. The necessary coal and limestone were available locally, and at the same time transportation costs made outside cement prohibitively expensive. There had been extensive destruction in the area by the Japanese, and cement was required for repairing irrigation works and buildings.

The plant was completed and produced a good grade of cement at a reasonable cost. But we soon found that the ordinary peasants, whom we had hoped to assist, were entirely too poor to afford even our cheap cement. And yet this was a rich agricultural area. The fact was that the people were bound down in hopeless poverty through having to hand 50 to 60 percent of their harvests to the landlords and also having to pay 100 to 200 percent annual interest to the landlord-moneylenders for loans.

Another promising project at Shaoyang was the plant for converting nightsoil and street sweepings, bones and other waste materials into a dry, solid fertilizer, which had a greater plant food value than the raw nightsoil. It was also about one-fifth the weight of the raw nightsoil, which was a great advantage

Walter Illsley, a young American agricultural engineer and economist, came to China with UNRRA following the end of the Pacific War. He joined the staff of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives' Sandan training school after the UNRRA mission was completed. However, he later did some liaison and advisory work with BOTRA and JCRR, UNRRA successor organizations, and is thus quite familiar with the workings of American "relief" organizations in the post-war—pre-liberation period. Mr. Illsley did his under-graduate work at Michigan State College and later took post-graduate work in Denmark and Mexico, as well as in the United States.

to the farmers who had to carry the fertilizer on shoulder poles from the towns to their fields. The other major advantage was that the processed fertilizer was practically free from harmful bacteria, thus greatly reducing the hazard of spreading disease.

As with the cement, this project was quite successful from a technical standpoint. But after operating a short while, the plant was shut down. The difficulties arose when attempts were made to obtain the nightsoil from the townspeople. As it had been customary for these people to sell the nightsoil to the farmers, the fertilizer plant also offered the going price. The prompt result was that the farmers began to bid up the price, since there was a gap in the supply due to the two months required for processing.

Thus we found ourselves the target of much criticism for causing an inflation of the local nightsoil prices which was working a hardship on the farmers we wished to assist. It was of no avail to point out that in two months' time there would be more fertilizer on hand than before. The people had long since learned to be very skeptical of all KMT government pronouncements and wouldn't risk their livelihood on promises.

The cooperation of the local government was needed to conduct an educational program, but it had no genuine contact with the people and was only associated in their minds with tax collections and military conscription.

In addition to such problems, we of course had a fair share of the universal squeeze and graft that plagued every undertaking in the KMT days. However, that aspect of the old regime is too well known to need recounting. And in any case the really important squeeze took place higher up the line, though for a petty official the mayor of the neighboring town

of Hengyang deserves special mention for having loaded 7,000 odd cases of famine relief food on barges in broad daylight for shipment to Canton for private sale.

The effect of these conditions was very evident in the larger projects, such as plants for making penicillin, DDT, and sulfa drugs. There were also small-scale factories for producing glass and bricks to relieve the housing problem. There was a program for producing farm tools and implements based on equipment for 3,000 village blacksmith shops with 18 regional manufacturing units to supply semi-completed parts to the village shops. But up to the time that the KMT was driven out, practically none of these projects had been set up. The equipment, in many cases, was still rusting and weathering in the muddy lots where it had been off-loaded two and three years previously.

I personally had occasion to go to one of these lots in the spring of 1949, just before Shanghai was liberated, and for US$80.00 apiece, scrap iron price, pick up two rusted but unused Caterpillar tractors. These had cost the American taxpayers who contributed to UNRRA some US$6,000 each at the factory.. Despite the damage from weathering we succeeded in rebuilding one and it is now in use here at the Bailie School. But much other equipment was irreparable.

Another major factor in causing these conditions was inflation. In such financial chaos it was impossible to carry on any normal production activities. This chaos had existed for so long that prior to liberation people sometimes began to question whether inflation really could be stopped.

BUT with the establishment of the new government the whole scene changed rapidly and strikingly. Together with the Liberation Army came the new civilian government cadres who

Extreme left: Typical scene on Shanghai's Point Island before liberation. Picture, taken in late summer of 1948, shows huge earth movers slowly being covered with grass and vines.

Left: One of the rotting dumps of miscellaneous UNRRA cargo which covered much of Point Island. Since liberation great efforts have been made to reclaim all usable material from such dumps.

quickly demonstrated that the Chinese people are capable of running an honest and efficient government.

In the KMT period, UNRRA and the United States China Relief Mission (CRM) and ECA programs had all set up large administrations staffed with privileged foreign "Class I" employees and Chinese "Class II" underlings. (ECA even had a ruling against Chinese clerical workers being taken home from work in the same cars with the American employees.) These large foreign staffs were supposed to ensure "honest and efficient" administration of the various programs.

It was no doubt quite true that in the American-supported KMT system, which was organized on corruption from top down, an honest man had little chance of survival. But it was quite unjust therefore to characterize the Chinese people as a whole. Anyone who has met any number of the government cadres has come to recognize the modest, conscientious spirit that marks these people who are to a large extent providing the example of leadership in new China.

It is through this leadership that has come up from the healthy grass roots of the Chinese nation that China has come to have a government which for the first time in modern history is efficient and honest. This government is now capably organized throughout the entire country. It has quickly gained the confidence of the people as a whole and in every community many ordinary citizens are taking an active part in the government in one way or another.

Since the new government has lifted the triple millstone of speculation, graft, and inflation from the people's necks, China's economy has rapidly developed a firm foundation. The growing economic security of the people can be seen in the fact that they now have money to buy consumer goods.

Right here in Sandan, well out of the main stream of things, this new consumer demand has been very noticeable. The number of shops in the village has more than doubled; flashlights, mirrors, kerosene lamps and many other manufactured "luxury" goods being for sale now, where before they could only be purchased in the larger cities. The number of inns serving meals has also more than doubled, since farmers coming in to the village can now afford to buy a warm meal rather than just a piece of bread from a roadside stand.

Shops selling cloth have increased about three times and the way people are dressed shows sales have probably increased even more. There are two new tailoring shops with sewing machines. Before liberation there was one bicycle in the entire *hsien*, belonging to our school. Now there must be 20. There are now two watchmakers, who also do a big business repairing fountain pens and gasoline pressure lamps. Formerly there wasn't a glass window in the entire village. Now hardly a week passes without our "glass-cutting know-how" being requested somewhere.

In the bigger cities such as Lanchow and Sian you see another change that offers an interesting clue. There no longer are any landlords riding around in Buicks, but the streets are crowded with new bicycles.

"How can the people pay for it?" is no longer the stumbling block it was in the past.

And, under these present conditions economic development and construction can and do go ahead. Not only is work going ahead, but in many cases there is no waiting for the bull-dozers and excavators that the old foreign engineering experts would have claimed indispensable.

Where the job requires it the people come by the hundreds or thousands, or even, as in the case of the tremendous Huai River project, by the millions. They bring with them their shovels and baskets and wheelbarrows and ox-carts and wherever there are as yet not enough machines to meet the need, the work still goes ahead at breathtaking speed.

The people are mobilized to help themselves. Dredging of this small canal running through a working class district not only improves sanitary conditions but provides rich sediment for nearby farms.

We have seen smaller examples right in Sandan *hsien*. One was an irrigation project that was discussed for years and was once inspected by O. J. Todd, the American engineer of Yellow River fame. But nothing ever happened until the PLA arrived and mobilized the people and borrowed several hundred shovels and did the job.

This spring the people here in Sandan have also organized their first mutual-aid teams. Since this area is noted for its poverty, we had always assumed that every square foot of land that could possibly be put to the plough and irrigated had surely been put to use generations ago. But this spring we saw groups of men with shovels, women with bound feet shouldering poles swinging baskets of earth, boys and girls pushing wheelbarrows, all out widening old fields, filling in gullies and eroded places and leveling off entire hillsides to make new fields.

One can't help asking some of the people why this wasn't done years ago. The answer comes back, "We didn't have the strength for such big jobs." But when one looks at the people leveling this hillside, with their red banner gaily waving from a pole stuck on top of the hill, one sees that they are the local, familiar faces—no newcomers. Then where did this new-found strength come from? Simply from the fact that these people are now united and working together under their own leadership according to a plan worked out in their own neighborhood meetings. And they, not the landlords, will enjoy the harvest.

If Sandan were an isolated instance, this demonstration of the people's new-found strength would perhaps be of little significance. But these mutual-aid teams are part of a popular movement that has swept across the entire country and the sum total of their constructive achievement certainly far exceeds the rosiest plans of any of the former "aid projects."

It is in this breath-taking capacity to sweep away the cobwebs of the old society and introduce new patterns of studying and working together, more or less simultaneously in every town and village in all of China, that the new era derives its fundamental dynamism. The mutual-aid teams are just one such nation-wide popular movement. Agricultural and industrial production, public health, prevention of waste and bureaucracy and numerous other problems are dealt with in the same way.

In addition to these production drives by the people at large, there is a great deal being done by government organizations directly. The railroad from Chungking to Chengtu, which for decades had progressed little beyond the talking stages, will now be finished within a few months with materials made in China. The railway from Tiensuei to Lanchow connecting the Northwest with Sian and the rest of China will be completed soon. The PLA is opening entire new areas in Sinkiang with mechanized farming.

Closer at hand here we have helped transport a boiler and equipment to Kanchow, just west of Sandan, to set up the first municipal power plant in the region. Tractors and other equipment are also operating the first mechanized farm, just south of Sandan. And a smaller but significant matter is the postal service here, which formerly came up the highway twice a week and now comes daily, and also the telegraph service to Peking and Shanghai which used to take two days and now goes through in a few hours.

Thus, all in all, it must be said that where UNRRA with several hundred million dollars and CRM and ECA also with large appropriations all failed, the people with little more than their own strength and determined organization have succeeded.

But this is not to say that America's great industrial capacity has no role to play in the inevitable development of this part of the world. It can and should provide a large part of the genera-

While the KMT feared the people and did its best to prevent their organization, the people's government encourages them to organize themselves. Here several thousand Huai River workers are holding a rally celebrating completion of one stage of the work.

tors and locomotives and thousands of other items that will be required. However, so long as American "aid" is really a cloak to disguise its plans of political and economic exploitation, only such puppets as the Chiang's, Rhee's and Bao Dai's will take the bait.

Normal trade, moreover, would not need to be subsidized by the American taxpayer. Now that a sound economic foundation has been established there could be balanced two-way trade. In America, the work resulting from such profitable two-way trade with a prosperous and expanding Asiatic economy would lessen the hysterical fear of a business slump and relieve some of the urge for the cold war boom which props up business by forcing the taxpayer to pay for billions of dollars worth of armaments.

But instead, the State Department has all but stopped trade between China and the West. And support is continued to the disowned KMT in Taiwan and similar unwanted puppets throughout the world.

Thus it would appear that the lessons of the China experience have not yet been absorbed by the American public. Many well-meaning American taxpayers are still deceived by Truman's Point IV program. Despite the noble purposes attributed to Point IV and other aid programs, they are nothing more than the application with one hand of a little fertilizer to the roots of the tree—to which all attention is directed—while the other hand throws large quantities of worms onto the branches. When, as in the case of China, the people discover what is really going on, they are told that it is ungrateful of them to try to remove the worms.

The people of China now understand the true nature of such "aid" programs. Having thrown Chiang and his foreign masters out, worms have ceased to be a problem, while fertilizer is now being produced domestically

The author at the Sandan school.

Letter from Nanchang

Planning For Bumper Crops

Shih Shan-yang

THIS spring Nanchang residents witnessed an unusual scene at the shallow end of East Lake. From morning till late in the afternoon, scores of peasants stood waist-deep in the water, ladling mud from the lake bottom into casks on wheelbarrows. They came for the rich mud to spread it on their fields, for, like all the farmers of the province, they are determined to raise a bumper crop and need all the fertilizer they can get.

Under the abolished feudal system of land ownership, such activity on the part of the peasants was unheard of. Then there was no incentive to raise a bumper crop. The landlord and the tax gatherer got most of what the peasants raised anyway. The peasants had a hard enough time, working from dawn to dusk, to keep body and soul together, much less thinking of ways to produce bumper crops.

But times have changed, land reform has been basically completed, the peasants' livelihood has improved, and in addition they are looking to the future when they will have machinery to work the land. This accounts for the enthusiasm with which Kiangsi province peasants have thrown themselves iinto the drive to increase production.

Rice yields have gone up yearly since liberation, and this year's target represents an increase of up to 17 percent over last year's production. Mutual aid teams headed by model farmers have put out bold challenges, which have been widely taken up by farmers all over the province, and three nationally famous teams have joined the country-wide emulation drive.

The latter have set themselves the maximum target of 1,200 - 1,400 *catties* of rice per *mou*, with a 700 *catty* average, and 1,000 *catties* of cotton per *mou*, with an average of 700. One Nanchang team is even attempting to raise 2,000 *catties* of rice per *mou;* but this ambitious figure is based upon actual experience and careful calculation.

Thousands and thousands of individual peasants and mutual aid team members have joined the 1,000 *catty* per *mou* drive, their aim being either to produce this on a small plot of specially prepared land or on all the land they till.

To implement their plans, peasants have sought scientific advice and have adopted more intensive farming methods. Seed selection is widespread, and the peasants have followed expert advice to sow seed and transplant sprouts five to 15 days earlier than usual. The plants are doing very well, and the ancient belief that early rice would be harmed by the cold has been exploded. Most peasants ploughed three times, much deeper than usual, have harrowed up to eight times, and are planning to weed four times.

With the completion of spring sowing, the peasants are busy gathering fertilizer, as they plan to use twice the amount of dung, beancake, ashes, sod and lake mud that they used last year. In addition, chemical fertilizer has been introduced by a *hsien* co-operative near Nanchang. At first the peasants were skeptical of the value of ammonium sulfate, but when they saw the excellent results of its use on a demonstration plot they bought out the whole 50,000 *catty* supply immediately.

To prevent crop losses from insect pests, the peasants ploughed nearly all their land last winter and pulled up the old rice stalks. Insecticides are coming into general use.

THE peasants have also completed more than 20,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork in digging wells and ponds, building and reinforcing dikes, dams, irrigation canals and reservoirs, to guard against the occurrence of either drought or flood. It is anticipated that crop losses will be at a minimum even if the rivers reach their 1949 highs or a 60-day drought should occur. The government has substantially aided this work, much of which the peasants accomplished despite difficult conditions.

In Pinhsiang, well-known coal producing *hsien*, for example, the peasants built an irrigation canal three miles in length in stony, mountainous territory. They had to climb cliffs, and although they used blasting powder, they completed the work chiefly with primitive tools.

Mutual aid team organization is perhaps the best guarantee for a bumper crop. Peasants are not compelled to join the teams; they may continue to work individually if they wish. Team members are paid according to the quality and quantity of their work in a unit period of time. Owners of draught animals and farm tools are also paid for their use.

The great advantage in the mutual aid team organization lies in its efficiency, which, from actual experience, averages twice that of an individual peasant. This comes from division of labor, which brings into full play the varied abilities of the team's members and enables children, old people and the womenfolk to take their part in production.

The children do light tasks such as tending oxen, mowing grass and collecting fertilizer. The old people look after the infants in the busy season nurseries; the sight of a woman working in the fields with a child strapped to her back has disappeared altogether. While in the past many women took no part in field work, now an increasing number do so.

Also, mutual aid teams overcome the difficulties faced by the individual farmer because of his lack of sufficient draught animals and farm implements. The teams enable their members to exchange experiences, improve techniques, study and develop their political consciousness. Working together is a great stimulus to production; one member of a team said, "Last year I didn't bother to use the sod that was right outside my gate, but this year we went half a *li* for sod and we enjoyed it."

The numerous advantages of mutual aid teams have led to a big increase in their number and total membership. In one district last year there were 340 teams; this year there are 1,660; in some areas, 60 percent of the peasants have organized themselves into teams.

With close-knit organization, well mapped out plans for production and efficient government leadership, Kiangsi peasants are working hard, confident that they will achieve a signal victory on the production front.

CHINA NOTES

Output Up in Northeast

TOTAL value of industrial production this year in state-owned enterprises in Northeast China, heart of the nation's heavy industry, will go up by 41.5 percent over 1951. At the same time, total value of agricultural production is scheduled to rise by 20.6 percent, while total volume of factory construction and installations will go up by 125 percent as compared with last year.

By the end of this year, it is estimated, total value of industrial and agricultural production for all of Northeast China will register a 24.8 percent increase as compared with 1943 (the peak pre-liberation year), and the proportion of industrial output in the area's economy will rise from 52.6 in 1951 to 55.9 percent. The plan also calls for a far greater output of state-owned industrial enterprises in relation to the total industrial output and a substantial increase in industrial capacity. A big rise in the number of technicians and skilled workeds is also planned.

Raising the total value of industrial production by 41.5 percent requires an enormous growth of state industry in the Northeast, which is being developed at a remarkable rate. In 1951, the value of industrial production by state-owned factories and mines increased 24.1 percent. This means that in 1952 the Northeast is accelerating the development of industry at almost double the rate of last year.

As pointed out by Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, "such a rate is unprecedented in the history of the development of capitalist countries." He cited as an example the fact that industrial production in the US from 1890 to 1910, two decades of tremendous expansion, did not exceed an annual increase of 8.2 percent.

As this latest step in the industrialization of Northeast China gets under way, workers' income continues to go up. The basic monthly wage of an average Northeast worker by the end of April was 252.6 percent of the 1948 level. At the same time, the number of workers in the Northeast will be 17 percent higher this year. Wages of workers for 1952 in state-owned enterprises is to be raised by 10 percent, while a subsidiary fund equal to 20 percent of wages is to be paid to workers to cover rent, electricity and water charges.

Along with this increase in take-home pay has been steady improvement in overall amenities. Each year the Northeast government has earmarked large sums for bettering workers'

Northeast Aids Shanghai

BIGGER purchases of daily necessities for the second quarter of 1952 by the Shanghai office of the Northeast Trade Department have given Shanghai business a boost. The combined rise in purchasing power of peasants and workers in the Northeast has led to Shanghai purchases in large quantities and many varieties.

Total April purchases, for example, exceeded those of March by about 50 percent, covering more than 300 different kinds of goods, featuring such items as towels, socks, underwear, shirts, sports shoes, fountain pens, carbon paper, stencils, enamel wash basins, aluminum lunch boxes, thermos bottles, etc.

Goods such as pocket knives and looseleaf folders which were previously purchased in small quantities are now in great demand. The department stores of big Northeast cities such as Mukden, Dairen and Harbin have sent agents to Shanghai to buy silk piecegoods, woolen textiles, wrist watches and photo supplies, all of which are in great demand.

At the same time, further enlarging the interflow of goods, the Northeast Native Products Corporation is sending a greater volume of Northeast products to East China. The Northeast Trade Department, since mid-March, has shipped large quantities of sunflower seeds, apples, pears, bacon, preserved pork and other foods to Shanghai. Salmon, a famous product of Sunkiang province, was scheduled to be shipped to Shanghai on trial consignment.

welfare. The number of sanatoria has trebled since 1949. In addition, there are now 123 rest homes, 209 creches, 1,729 libraries and 4,000 clubs in mines and factories throughout the area.

Behind the improvement in the workers' standard of living has been the rapid rise in productivity. Tremendous extra wealth valued at 12,000,000 tons of grain was created by Northeast workers through increased production last year. A system of bonuses for extra output is being introduced in various enterprises in order further to push up the workers' standard of living and increase production.

* * *

LAND reform and the concurrent increase in the purchasing power of the peasants has served as a spur to the growing industry in the Northeast. The ever-increasing demand for yarn and cloth since liberation has been spectacular. For example, during 1947, only 800,000 bolts of cloth were sold in Northeast China; in 1948, this increased to 1,200,000 bolts, while in 1949 the number went up to 3,200,000. A further jump was registered in 1950 and 1951 when 9,000,000 and 11,000,000 bolts of cloth were sold respectively. The total amount of cloth marketed in the course of the past five years has been 14 times that of the previous five years.

AIR CONDITIONED FACTORIES

EXTENSIVE installation of air-conditioning and better ventilation equipment has been under way in Shanghai textile mills since May. A large sum of money has been appropriated by the East China Textile Administration to put an end to conditions which saw temperatures in the mills during the summer months go over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This measure is a follow-up of the March 1951 directive issued by the Central People's Government Textile Ministry requiring mills throughout the country to take steps to have temperatures in workshops regulated at between 68 to 86 degrees in the summer.

Inventions in New China

A FINE precision laboratory cutter used in dissecting specimens of micro-organisms has been manufactured by Shanghai's privately-owned Chung Hwa Surgical Instruments Factory. The cutter has proved to be more precise than the commonly-used German and American types formerly imported from abroad. It is able to cut a thin sheet which is only 1/10,000 of a millimeter in thickness. The new product assures evenness in continual cutting up to as many as 100 micro-organism sheets. Cost is much lower than the US product.

* * *

COLLECTIVE efforts of workers in the Nanking Electric Bulb Factory have resulted in production of the chemical substances for fluorescent lighting. This success is expected to open up a new field for industrial development in China since fluorescent lights formerly had to be imported from abroad. According to factory engineers, experiments started last September. Learning from the failures which took place, it was on the thirtieth trial that the workers were successful.

* * *

CARBON black, an important raw material in the manufacture of rubber tires, high grade oil paints, and synthetic rubber, is now being turned out by the Woosung Gas Works. Previously, China depended on supplies from abroad for this product. Since the US launched its economic blockade against China, the factory has been conducting experiments for the manufacture of carbon black. Tests by various rubber factories indicate that the quality of the carbon black conforms to recognized international standards. Experiments also revealed that tensile strength per square c.m. reaches 300 kilograms, which far surpasses the international standard.

Peace Conference in Peking

HEADED by Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen) and Kuo Mo-jo, 11 well-known Chinese peace partisans have called for a Peace Conference for Asia and the Pacific Regions. To facilitate convocation of this conference, a preparatory meeting of representatives from Asia and Pacific regions was opened on May 28, in Peking.

Pointing to the resurgence of Japanese militarism which has been accelerated by the US separate "peace treaty" and the US-Japanese "administrative agreement" and the protracted and stalled Korean armistice negotiations, the Chinese appeal for consolidation and unity among the people of the countries of Asia and the Pacific regions stated:

" . . . The broad masses of Asia and of the Pacific regions are eagerly demanding and longing for peace. Just like the peoples of other nations of the world, they feel the greatest anxiety about the worsened international situation and the menace of war. The people of Asia and of the Pacific regions have not quite recovered from the wounds inflicted by the distress which Japanese imperialism brought them during World War II and the painful experiences are still fresh in their memory. Except for a handful of aggressors, there are no people who wish for war, and there are no good, honest people who do not long for peace. This constitutes an important factor which makes it possible for the peoples of Asia and of the Pacific regions to eliminate the threat of war and to safeguard peace. This also makes us believe that another world war is avoidable . . . "

Australia, the Mongolian People's Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Burma, Indonesia, Columbia, Korea, India, Chile, Mexico, Salvador, Ceylon, Canada, Pakistan, the United States, Japan, Viet-Nam, Laos and the Soviet Union all cabled Peking their support of the peace meeting by mid-May.

MINERS LEARN TO READ AND WRITE

MORE than 2,000 miners of the Kiukungkang Colliery in Huainan in north Anhwei province are receiving a working knowledge of written Chinese in special literacy classes which have been opened for them. Representing 90 percent of the illiterate miners in the colliery, the 2,047 students can already write simple letters and reports. The more advanced can read newspapers and write quite well.

China's Rapid Industrialization

CHINA'S once semi-colonial industry has today become an independent, fast-expanding industry. For nearly three years, Chinese workers have been preparing the groundwork for an overall industrialization plan which will transform the nation from an agricultural country into an industrial state. The plan is expected to be inaugurated before the end of this year.

Two chief tasks have confronted the workers of China before embarking on this industrialization program—the first of its kind in the country. One was the restoration of China's war-shattered industry and the other was the conversion of a semi-colonial industrial setup into one serving the interests of the people. In the main these have been accomplished.

Most of China's factories and mines were totally or partially wrecked by the Japanese and Kuomintang armies. More than half the railroads and highways were destroyed. Industrial output in 1949 was only 30 percent of China's peak year, while light industry was 70 percent. However, since the establishment of the people's government in October 1949 restoration has been speedy. Many factories and mines have been rehabilitated and new ones set up. By 1951 China's industrial output approached, and in many cases greatly exceeded, any previous year.

For example, all the wrecked rail lines have been restored, while several new lines are under construction. The total length of roads built in China in 1951 topped that of any single year in the past.

Of great significance has been the transformation of China's once semi-colonial industry. As a result, China is no longer a raw materials preserve and a dumping ground for the imperialist powers. Today, China is beginning to build machines of her own for her expanding industry.

Aside from her appalling industrial ruin, China's biggest industrial headache following liberation was the fact that the major portion of the nation's plants were only processing organs which turned out raw materials or semi-finished products for foreign countries. For instance, there were iron mines and plants to smelt ore into pig iron for export, but there was a scarcity of mills for turning out the steel needed for national reconstruction.

Liberation has changed all this. China's steel-making capacity has been restored and developed during the past two and a half years. Today more rolled steel and other products are being turned out than at any time in the past. A new machine-building and machine-tool industry has sprung up, and China is beginning to turn out different types of machines which were never before made in this country.

Automatic lathes, shapers and other machine-tools, which formerly came from abroad, now are being produced domestically, as are coal-cutting machines, electric motors, pneumatic picks and drills and other machines for China's mining industry. Many of the factories producing these new machines used to be assembly plants or repair works which, in the old days, put together or repaired machines imported from abroad.

Chinese-built machines and Chinese-made giant sluice gates are speeding up the construction of dams and artificial lakes all over the nation in the drive to do away with the age-old curse of floods. Steel rails for railroad construction are being turned out in great quantities.

Since liberation tens of thousands of working men and women have become highly skilled workers and technicians as China's industrial transformation has moved forward. Within another five to six years another 500,000 engineers and technicians will be trained for the coming nation-wide overall industrialization program.

Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement

A move toward the resumption of normal trade between China and Japan was made with the signing of a Sino-Japanese Trade Agreement on June 1 in Peking. A direct result of the Moscow Economic Conference, the agreement calls for a mutual exchange of commodities valued at 30,000,000 pounds sterling each way, which is to take place on a barter basis this year.

Included in the more than 30 items on the Chinese side are: coal, soya beans, manganese ore, iron ore, bristles, salt, groundnuts, bauxite, asbestos, cotton, wool, pig skin and cotton waste. Japanese exports include: steel materials, tin plate, textile machinery, light locomotives, radio and electrical equipment, trucks, highspeed printing ink, agricultural machinery, auto parts, medical apparatus, cotton piecegoods, dyestuffs, paper, scientific instruments and chemical fertilizer.

A report on

Japan: US War Base

A SERIES of strikes and a nation-wide demonstration on May Day marked the end of nearly seven years of "Allied" occupation of Japan. The "peace treaty," drawn up by Wall Street's attorney John Foster Dulles, and rubber-stamped last September by a host of American satellites such as Costa Rica and Luxembourg, went into effect on April 28. China, which suffered the most from and resisted Japanese aggression the longest, the Soviet Union, India and other nations, refusing to sign the unilateral document, were excluded from the US-made treaty.

The treaty, loudly advertised by the US as restoring Japan's independence, was drawn up in violation of the agreements entered into by the Big Four. Neither China nor the USSR had a part in drafting it.

Economically, it provided that Japan must give the US "most favored nation" treatment for four years, thus permitting further inroads of American capital. The "security pact" and "administrative agreements," which the Yoshida government was forced to sign before the peace treaty became effective, provided that US troops would remain in Japan, while Japan is to contribute up to US$150,000,000 a year for their maintenance.

Strong protests were made against the treaty by widely different groups of Japanese, from workers to businessmen. On the day the treaty was signed at San Francisco, last September 8, the president of Tokyo University said, "On this day the whole Japanese nation should go into mourning."

With its attendant agreements, the treaty in effect provided for continued occupation of Japan by the US Army and for a large measure of civil control by an administrative apparatus headed by the American ambassador. If there was any doubt that the US looked upon Japan as its major war base in the Far East, it was dispelled by Ridgway, MacArthur's successor. While SCAP was preparing to wind up its work, amid a spate of self-congratulatory statements on its successful democratization of Japan, Ridgway remarked that the treaty would make Japan part of the western Pacific defense arc, and invited the Japanese speedily to rearm.

The Japanese people, unaware of the great success of SCAP'S "democratization" process, culminated a long series of mass protests against worsening conditions of work and livelihood by staging nationwide demonstrations on May 1, protesting the remilitarization of Japan and the continued US occupation. Some 400,000 demonstrated in Tokyo alone, shouting "Go home, Americans!" as the police attacked with clubs, guns and tear gas. The national casualty toll was more than 1,800, and 250 were arrested.

WHEN MacArthur began his career as gauleiter of Japan, he announced, "It has been a long, hard road, but this looks like the payoff," and proclaimed his determination to punish the war criminals, smash the monopolistic Zabaitsu, carry out land reform, permit the workers to organize free labor unions, and carry out other democratic measures.

But as imperial thinking grew and strengthened in Washington, it conflicted with these intentions, and democracy in Japan began to appear as something less than desirable. The reforms were watered down or abandoned; increasingly larger groups of war criminals were released to take up their former posts in the renascent army and the recombined monopolies. Finally, a year ago, Ridgway invited Yoshida to get rid of any remnants of democratic reform he found irksome.

The upsurge of the Japanese labor movement early in the occupation hampered US plans to turn Japan into an American military base. SCAP, together with its fosterling the Yoshida government, composed of financiers and bureaucrats indistinguishable from those of the pre-war ruling clique, took steps to smash the progressive labor unions, expel and arrest students, and prohibit strikes.

In furtherance of US plans to ensure that Japan's industrial plant and cheap labor would remain securely under US control, and supply men and materials for its war plans, SCAP early abandoned its half-hearted attempts to reconstruct Japan's economy along peaceful lines, producing consumer goods. War industry has boomed, while consumer goods industries are going bankrupt.

In the war industries the same pre-war monopolistic control has reappeared, but now as partners of US financiers, who share in the enormous profits. American capital has bought so heavily into Japanese industry that some concerns are as much as 55 percent owned by Americans. As a whole, US capital investment in Japan is five times greater than it was before the war.

Huge orders have been placed by the US Army with Japanese industry for the repair of thousands of army vehicles and for the manufacture of everything from napalm bombs to helicopters. A year and a half after the outbreak of the Korean war, American military orders had totaled nearly US$600,000,000 while another US$500,000,000 is promised during 1952.

While war industry has prospered civilian production has been drastically curtailed because of the diversion of raw materials, credits and power to war plants. The textile and food industries have been hardest hit. Japan's economy depends upon a high level of overseas markets to provide foreign trade which she needs for the import of necessary raw materials. While Japan's exports last year were more than twice those of 1950, they still totaled less than half the 1934-36 average volume.

Under American control, Japan has been forced to procure raw materials at high prices in the US, has been prodded to expand her south Pacific markets at the expense of the British, and has been forbidden to trade with China, her natural market and for-

Throughout Japan workers demonstrated in strength on May Day. In Tokyo alone a morning rally brought out 400,000 people. The paraders were attacked by 1,000 American troops and 25,000 Japanese policemen and special agents.

mer source of such important raw materials as coal and iron. Before the war, 15 percent of Japan's imports came from China, which took 25 percent of her exports.

While monopoly groups in Japan have profited from the US war bonanza, smaller businessmen and industrialists have grown restive under US direction. They dread involvement in a US-made war, and do not see why they should import American coal at US$30 a ton when it can be had from China at two-thirds the price. A year ago Yoshida implied his eagerness to resume trade relations with China by saying that geography and economic laws were stronger than ideological differences.

WHILE Washington was pushing its campaign for acceptance of its treaty with Japan, it assured Great Britain that Japan would be left free to make its own arrangements with Taiwan, China, or both. However, to placate Congressmen at home, the Truman government forced Yoshida to write a letter to Chiang Kai-shek, asking for a treaty with Taiwan. Japan was prohibited from trading with China.

Japanese goods, chiefly textiles, have already invaded Britain's Asian markets to the extent of producing a crisis in Lancashire, and other junior partners of the US in the Pacific are uneasy about the revival of Japanese militarism. They have not been reassured

A Japanese worker being beaten by police who attacked May Day demonstration in Tokyo. Seventy paraders were reported seriously injured.

by Washington's invitation to Japan to rearm and join its Pacific Security Bloc. However, the US has ignored their doubts and protests and has proceeded to carry out its own designs in a Japan which has become its exclusive bailiwick.

It has, however, been more difficult for the US to ignore the active protests of the Japanese workers, who have resorted to strikes and demonstrations for higher wages and an end to US control and remilitarization.

When Ridgway gave Yoshida the green light a year ago to junk any remaining democratic hindrances, government spokesmen were quick to respond with plans to throw out the labor standards act along with the Labor Ministry, and to put through a fascist "anti-subversive" bill to outlaw undesirable organizations. This bill has recently become law.

Government corruption and mismanagement, and the crippling of consumer goods industries, have created large-scale unemployment in Japan. The number of those totally or partially unemployed totals 18,000,000, an unprecedented figure. To save face, the US occupation authorities, while congratulating themselves on their achievements, saw fit to criticize "the patent ineptitude manifested by the Japanese government in coming to grips with the urgent problems of reconstruction." This was hardly just, since SCAP itself had encouraged the diversion of plant and materials to the munitions industry at the ex-

Japanese demonstrator killed when police fired into Tokyo May Day rally.

pense of civilian plants.

The partial success achieved by the government and SCAP in beating down progressive labor organizations, and the existence of a huge army of unemployed, have resulted in miserable working conditions for those who do have jobs. In many plants, well over half the workers are herded into company dormitories, and work 12 to 14 hours a day. Classed as "temporary help," and held in semi-bondage, they are without union protection.

US Army police and troops are stationed in many war plants, where hours, wages and working conditions are laid down by fiat. Strikes are banned and the speed-up is unmerciful. As a result, most Japanese workers can barely live upon their low wages, and there has been a sharp rise in industrial accidents.

Although hours are long and working conditions onerous, workers even in the most highly paid industries cannot earn enough to support a family. Last December, the minimum cost of living per month for a worker's family was estimated by the government at 20,000 yen; but the average worker in the highly-paid metalworking industry earned only 6,000.

MASS unemployment, with starvation wages for those who are employed, so profitable for the US and Japanese interests who own the war plants, are the "pay off" for the workers of "democratized" Japan. The chief means employed by SCAP and the Yoshida government to drive down wages has been the attempted destruction of the progressive labor union organization formed in 1947.

Known as the National Liaison Council, it united more than 5,000,000 workers of various industries. However, the Council waged such a successful struggle for wages and workers' rights that in 1948 the government, on US orders, forbid the more than 2,000,000 workers in government institutions and factories the right to strike. The heads of several unions were arrested.

When, shortly after the US invasion of Korea, the Council called upon the workers to resist US aggression, and followed up by protest meetings and strikes, a government order of August 30, 1950, dissolved the Liaison Council and prohibited its leaders from any further public activity. Meanwhile, the authorities coerced or bought over several unions, setting up a rival to the Liaison Council, the General Council.

Despite these setbacks, Japanese workers have carried out even larger and more widespread strikes. In addition to the economic demand for higher wages, the strikers called for an end to the Yoshida government and US occupation. In 1949, 3,300,000 workers took part in strikes; in 1950, more than 5,000,000; in 1951, more than 6,000,000; and so far this year, in addition to the miners' strikes and the May 1 demonstrations, a general strike has been scheduled.

The US overlords of Japan are keeping a worried eye on the Japanese worker, who refuses to be browbeaten. This is shown by the first article of the "security pact," which states that the American forces remaining in Japan will assist the Japanese government to put down "internal riots and disturbances."

THE assault upon the workers has been the spearhead of a general campaign against the democratic rights of the Japanese people, carried out with increasing ferocity by the US occupation forces and their agent Yoshida. The campaign, speeded up after the beginning of the Korean war, is now sending Japan at a faster clip back along the road to reaction and fascism.

For example, the much-touted land reform has been vitiated by the end of the restrictions upon prices and sales of farm land, which points toward a renewed concentration of large land holdings worked by tenant farmers. The monopolists have sent up loud demands for the abolition of the Public Utilities Commission; the electric power industry has

In rioting following police attack on May Day demonstration in Tokyo, workers overturned and wrecked Army cars, burning 14 and damaging 101.

already been returned to private ownership, which transfer was speedily followed by a 30 percent increase in rates.

Government welfare agencies, for example the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, and others, are in danger of being swept away by "economy" drives. The Zaibatsu, anxious to increase the labor "pool," have demanded a reduction of the compulsory period for education. As a result of the centralization of taxation and collections, local communities have been left out on a limb financially; education is again coming under control, and most local communities have had to relinquish control of their police forces to Tokyo.

The Yoshida government has made a desperate attempt to put a good face on things, reminiscent of KMT days in China—an attempt which reality has made an ignominious failure. For example, while the Ministry of Education plans to refurbish Hirohito as a perfect model of morals, to be emulated by the people, the 70,000 cases of government corruption since 1946 were capped by a 1,500,000,000 yen salt scandal, about which nothing was done when the officials concerned expressed regret and offered apologies. Recently, several newspapers of large circulation carried exposures of misfeasance in office and demanded a clean-up.

WHILE the people continue to struggle against the combined oppression of US occupation and the Yoshida government, the latter increases the severity of its fascist police control methods. On May 16, the Diet passed the "anti-subversive activities bill," which deprives trade unions and other organizations of their basic freedom, and two other bills which expand and reorganize the "Bureau of Special Investigations," the Japanese FBI.

Despite such repressive measures, the people's resistance has become stronger and embraces wider groups. Even the Socialist Party, which usually goes along with the government, split on the vote for the "security pact." Workers belonging to "official" unions have joined those of the free unions in strikes. Peasants resist high taxes and compulsory deliveries of rice, and businessmen frozen out by the recombined Zaibatsu have demanded that the government permit the resumption of trade wiih China. A democratic national front has thus come into being as the expression of the determination of the Japanese people to carry on the struggle for national independence, democracy and peace.

— *WILLIAM PAGET*

REBUILDING KWANGTUNG'S CERAMICS INDUSTRY ★ ★

Chen Kuo-hua

THE centuries-old ceramics industry of Kwangtung, which suffered serious reverses during the Japanese occupation and almost total eclipse after VJ Day, is now well on the road to prosperity. To supply the needs of new China, however, the emphasis formerly placed upon curios, typified by the famous Shek Wan product, has been replaced by a greater output of porcelain for electrical and chemical use. With government help, the industry is successfully solving the problems of quality, standardization of product and high transportation costs.

There are roughly seven ceramic centers in Kwangtung province, four of which have produced cheap earthenware pottery and earthenware pottery and utensils. Ko Pi and Fun Shi, however, are famous for fine porcelain ware, and Shek Wan, whose potteries date back to the Sung Dynasty, for its curios. Before liberation, the latter were much in demand by the wealthy, who were eager to pay high prices for the finely molded historical and religious figures, such as the heroes of the Three Kingdoms and Buddha and his disciples.

These curios often became family treasures. Last year a friend of mine with great pride showed me a Shek Wan curio depicting Chu Shu's mother berating her traitorous son who kneels shame-facedly before her. The mother's face shows anger, pity and scorn; the expressions of both are exquisite.

During the past several hundred years, Shek Wan curios have spread far beyond China, to the South Seas, to India and America, and before the war against Japan, the industry was very prosperous. There were 68 kilns and 3,600 potteries, where nearly 28,000 workers turned out 500,000 *piculs* of products yearly. However, by 1949 only 30 kilns and less than 4,000 workers remained to keep the industry alive.

The Shek Wan ceramics industry was formerly run along

Porcelain Dragon Boat, one of the elaborate, sculpture-like curios for which China's potteries have long been famous.

very strict feudal lines. There were 28 manufacturing divisions which were kept quite separate. Workers were not allowed to go from one division to the other; a worker was confined to his own specialized skill—making flower pots, curios, or utensils as the case might be—all his working life.

After liberation, Shek Wan ceramics entered upon a new phase of development: the production of electrical and chemical ware. During the Kuomintang regime, such a development was prevented by the import of foreign products, and the industry continued to be limited to the making of curios and utensils.

Today, under the auspices of the people's government, Shek Wan has begun to produce industrial goods in great quantity, which are finding an increasing market throughout the country, largely as the result of the various native products exhibitions held last year. Instead of pretty curios for the rich, Shek Wan now makes porcelain insulators, building tile, lavatory basins, and a whole range of filters, containers and other equipment for chemical and scientific use. Shek Wan's total production of nearly 304,000 *piculs* in 1950 shows the rapid recovery of its main industry.

The two centers, Ko Pi and Fun Shi, are usually mentioned together because they are located quite near each other. Compared with Shek Wan, they have a short history of only a few decades. As it takes about 70 years for a local ceramics industry to progress from the production of ordinary pottery to white porcelain to colored glazes, Ko Pi and Fun Shi products never attained the technical perfection of Shek Wan pro-

Glazed pottery garden stool.

ducts perfection of Shek Wan products.

Nevertheless, Ko Pi porcelain found a large market in southeast Asia, and its fine quality pottery clay was also exported in great quantities. Ko Pi's chief finished products were tea pots, cups and bowls and flower pots. More than 40 percent of the inhabitants gained their livelihood from the industry which, before the war against Japan, produced 600,000 *piculs* in its best year. It greatly suffered from Japanese dumping toward the end of the war, and production only reached the yearly level of 400,000 *piculs* in 1949-50.

Fun Shi ceramics developed rapidly during the First World War, when more than 200 factories sprang up, turning out an annual 170,000 *piculs* of utensils and curios which also found a good export market. Fun Shi's glazed white porcelain technique was advanced through the ceramics courses given by a local middle school.

But in 1939 the industry was almost totally wiped out when the Japanese occupied Fun Shi, pillaging the equipment they desired and destroying the rest. After VJ Day, however, the scattered workers returned, and because of the great overseas demand, the industry began to come to life again. But recovery was almost too rapid; production was carried on in such a hurry that quality suffered, and by 1949 annual output had dropped to only 42,000 *piculs*.

A high-quality porcelain plate.

Since liberation, both Ko Pi and Fun Shi have enjoyed a rational recovery. Ko Pi products, for example, were exhibited at the Shanghai Native Products Exhibition last year; many orders resulted, especially by the Shanghai Trading Company. During the Hankow exhibition, Mukden bought a considerable quantity, and Hongkong merchants, visiting the Canton exhibition, purchased more than 10,000 articles and wanted more. At present, the demand for Ko Pi wares exceeds the supply.

Many problems still face the Kwangtung ceramics industry, but these are gradually being solved. The first is the improvement in quality of the products. While Ko Pi clay is the equal of that of Kiangsi province, its technique is less well developed; Shek Wan technique must also be improved.

Owing to the many different producing centers and the lack of over-all production organization, products are not standardized in size, quality, etc. Careless salesmanship affects sales; for example, orders calling for a certain quality of bowl have been filled with mixed or inferior grades.

Another problem arises from the feudal handicraft rules which were the legacy of former times. The strict division of labor and the jealous guarding of trade secrets by the masters have made it difficult for the workers to accept the principle of exchanging information and technical secrets. Now that the demand is increasing and there is no fear of unemployment, the exchange of skills and information, so necessary for the more rapid development of the industry, will become freer.

High transportation and breakage expenses are a barrier to the expansion of production. To transport Ko Pi products to Canton, for example, costs more than to manufacture them, and makes the selling price higher than that of similar wares from Kiangsi.

Shek Wan, although nearer Canton than Ko Pi, has still the same problem. The production cost of Shek Wan wares breaks down as follows: raw materials and fuel, 22 percent; wages, 37 percent; transportation costs, 14 percent; and breakage, 27 percent. Since most breakage occurs during transportation, the last two items must be taken together. At present the government is attempting to reduce freight rates; this, together with better packing, will help to solve the problem.

Difficulties are also caused by the present diffusion and lack of organization of the industry, which includes a great many small enterprises that lack capital and are at the mercy of great seasonal changes in demand. These small enterprises are, however, beginning to come together in cooperative organizations, which will enable them to decrease their costs through more efficient production and marketing.

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NOTES FROM CHEKIANG

Jiun Heng

"HEAVEN above, Soochow and Hangchow below" is an age-old expression in China. Shorn of its feudal trappings, it meant that these two beautiful scenic spots of East China were for the exclusive pleasure of the privileged few. In liberated China, places like these are where workers go to spend vacations or stay in rest homes.

During the latter part of last year, after the completion of the Shanghai Trade Union Council Workers' Sanatorium, group after group of model workers, labor heroes and other active elements from Shanghai's factories spent several days at West Lake in Hangchow, their expenses paid by the unions. They rested, made excursions to the hills, read, played chess and other games. For most of them, it was their first holiday outside of Shanghai.

Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang province, ranks first not only in scenery, but also in industry. In the past three years, Chekiang workers have made great strides in promoting the development of industry. Last year's production of salt, for example, topped the best pre-war level (1936) by more than six percent, and more than doubled the 1950 level, while production cost was lowered by five percent. Production plans for this year call for an increase of 9.8 percent over last.

Textile mills in Hangchow, Ningpo and other cities report ever higher production records. In a Ningpo mill, average output per spindle of six count yarn reached 2.895 pounds, 9.4 percent higher than last year's record average in October. A Hangchow mill has attained a record of .948 pounds per spindle of 21 count yarn, more than four percent higher than last October's record. And the workers of a Changan mill increased their output per spindle of 12 count yarn by 4.76 percent.

The machinery industry has acquired additional capital equipment; a Hangchow paper mill, for example, last year bought Y8,600,000,000 worth of motors, pumps, generators and other machinery.

While the KMT gang on Taiwan thought they could strangle the mainland by cutting off the supply of many raw materials, they have met with ignominious failure. The supply of Taiwan sugar, for instance, has been stopped for three years, but on the mainland sugar is plentiful and the supply is increasing.

The sugar industry has developed rapidly under government support. In Chienteh county, a technician of the cooperative federation succeeded in making sugar from rice bran, which had formerly been used as fuel. The cooperative administration encouraged him to make his first attempts, which ended successfully with the extraction of 50 *catties* of sugar from 100 *catties* of bran. This process will not only save the large quantity of rice from which sugar was formerly made, but will also put to use the heretofore practically worthless bran.

Paper mill workers have made remarkable production achievements. As a result of their innovations in working methods, the workers of a privately-owned Hangchow mill will increase their output of cigarette paper alone by Y27,100.000,000. Last December they succeeded in reducing the consumption of electricity per kilogram of paper from more than one kwh to .95 kwh, an annual saving of more than Y3,500,000,000.

Today, Fan Shan (Alum Mountain) is prosperous, a great contrast to conditions under the KMT regime, when most of the mines were forced to close down because of bureaucratic oppression. Before liberation, only five mines were operating, but after liberation the people's government helped the alum mine workers to get on their feet and pushed the sale of alum. During the past two years the number of mines increased to more than 60.

The miners' living conditions have also improved. The government built a power plant on Fan Shan, which supplies every mine with power and light; and early last year the government instituted free medical treatment for the miners.

AN amazing educational and cultural development has been seen in Chekiang within the short space of three years. College curricula have been more efficiently organized, many types of schools and classes for peasants have been set up, theaters and circulating libraries have been opened.

In addition to rural junior and senior middle schools, special classes in agricultural techniques were given last winter in various districts of the province. The subjects taught were farming methods, proper use of fertilizers, selection of superior seeds, elimination of insect pests, and the prevention and treatment of animal diseases.

Subjects of special interest were taught in appropriate districts, as for example, tea growing in Hangchow and orange growing in Taichow. Lectures and class discussions were based chiefly upon the experience and methods of model mutual-aid teams in Chekiang and other provinces. Students were chiefly model peasants and other active peasants. All tuition, textbooks, board and other expenses were paid by the government.

Spare-time middle schools for workers and peasants have also begun to operate; nine have been set up in Hangchow, Kiashan, Lanchi, Kiangshan and Chuhsien, and more will be organized in Ningpo, Wenchow, Chinhua and other cities.

The enthusiastic welcome given these schools by the people is shown by what happened in Lanchi when the union council advertised the opening of the local school. Nearly 500 workers clamored for admission, while preparations had been made for only 40; but the schools strove to meet the demand by increasing the number of classes.

Primarily for the benefit of the working population of Hangchow, a new theater is being built in the Kungcheng Bridge area.

THE women of Chekiang province have begun to free themselves from the fetters of ignorance and subjection to men. The Marriage Law has encouraged many to marry the men of their choice and to escape from oppressive marriages through divorce.

The women's federation has done yeoman work in fighting illiteracy, not only among city housewives and farm women, but also among the women of religious orders, who, having learned to read, are also learning productive occupations, such as weaving straw hats. The nuns of several convents have decided they will no longer be parasitic idlers in China's new society.

Rural and municipal construction has been going forward rapidly as a result of government leadership and the response of the people. Rivers and canals, silted up for decades, have been cleared and made serviceable again for navigation and irrigation. The Haiyen sea wall, formerly neglected to the extent that high tides flooded thousands of rice fields, has been rebuilt by tens of thousands of peasants mobilized for the job.

Afforestation has also been begun on a large scale, with 100,000 *mou* being planted in the suburbs of Chuichow, 358,000 pine and tung trees in the Chenkuan district, 2,000,000 pines on 20,000 *mou* in Chihsien, to name but a few areas. The forests will make the countryside more beautiful and will have a great importance in protecting the soil from erosion.

INCREASING PRODUCTION

— *Model Workers Set the Pace* —

Production has become a watchword in new China. Anxious to raise their living standards as rapidly as possible, the nation's workers have been making herculean efforts in all fields. New records are set and broken almost each day as the productive capacities of the people, so long dormant, are unleashed. New land is being brought under cultivation and new factories are going up, while innovations and inventions are raising output. Giant construction projects, aimed at controlling and remaking nature, are under way.

Sparking this whole production drive are the model workers, the labor heroes of new China. Many have become national figures, with articles, stories and plays being written about them and their achievements. Their guidance is eagerly sought, their example is constantly emulated. Thus, a whole new group of national leaders is arising from among the ranks of China's working men and women.

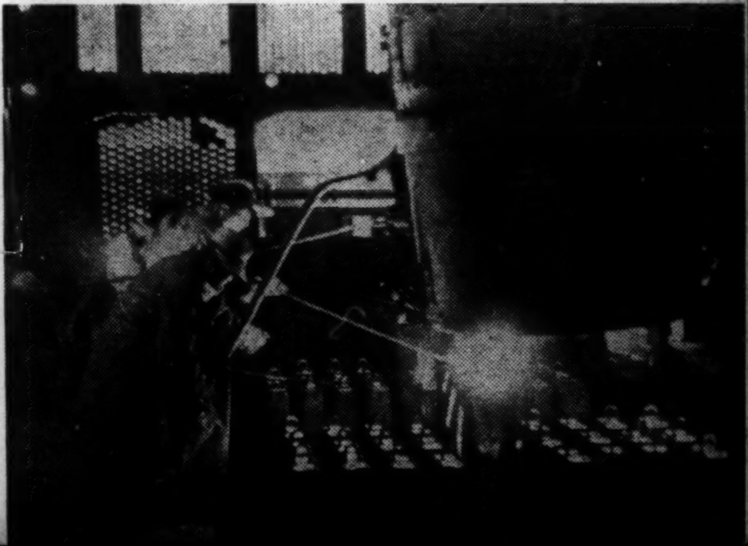
★

Feng Shu-jan, labor hero of the Huainan Coal Mine. His innovations helped spur fellow workers on to new national coal cutting records.

Model workers, through their enthusiasm and fine working spirit, help apprentices, such as Chang Yueh-chen, shown here learning to operate a lathe in a China Textile Machinery Corporation plant, reach proficiency in a relatively short time.

★

Many model worker teams have been formed in plants such as the No. 3 Shanghai Steel Works where workers are tending a smelting furnace.

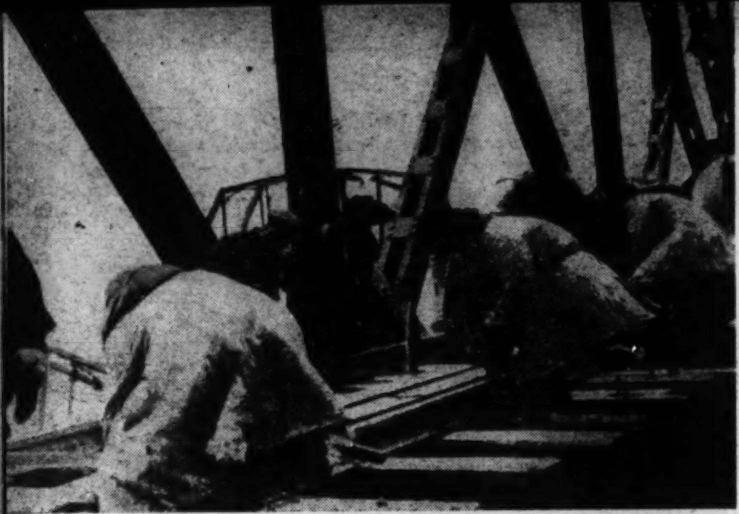


Workers of the repairing department of the Mukden Smelter and Refinery are shown signing a cooperation contract.

★

Ho Chien-hsiu, a 17 year-old textile worker in Tsingtao, has developed a new working method which is well-nigh revolutionizing the textile industry. Here spinnners in Shanghai's State No. 2 Cotton Mill are testing Ho's method.

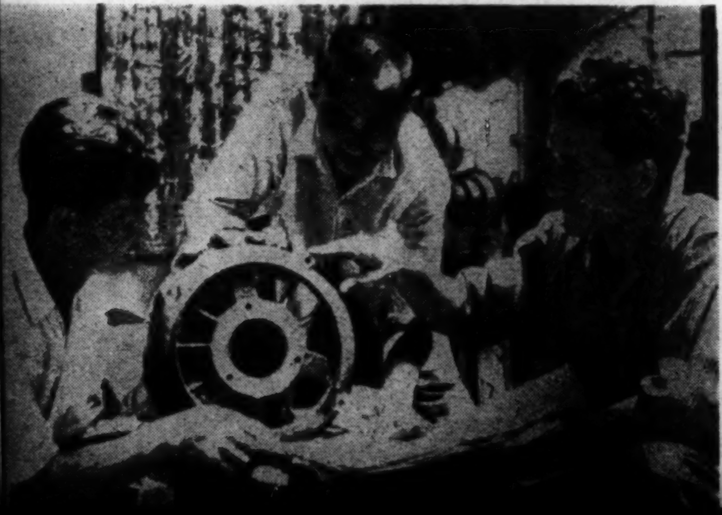
Chin Shiu-lan, a model worker on the Huai River Project, working with her team members. Her working and organizational methods were so outstanding that she was sent as one of China's delegates to the World Youth Festival in Berlin last year.



Volunteer shock workers of the Railway Administration complete a rush repair job to a damaged bridge so that traffic can be resumed with a minimum of delay. The heroism of the railway workers has become legendary. During the latter stages of the war of liberation they repaired and rebuilt the lines almost as fast as the army advanced.

★

China's workers have learned a great deal from the experience of Soviet model workers and outstanding technicians, many of whom have made trips to China to demonstrate their advanced working methods.



Model lathe-operator Chi Kuei-chih (right) of the Port Arthur-Dairen Area is a delegate to the People's Representatives Conference of Northeast China.

Model worker Lu Ah-kou (left) and fellow workers doing a little experimenting as part of their constant effort to increase efficiency and raise output.

★

The production drive has become so all-embracing that many members of society who formerly were quite far removed from production have been affected. Shown here are a group of Buddhist monks in Shanghai who have set up a small sewing cooperative.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

US Planes Bomb Own POW's

ALTHOUGH the sites of POW camps in North Korea have long been conspicuously marked and the Americans informed of their locations, bombing and strafing of their own personnel in these camps have continuously been carried out by the US air force. Sanctimonious talk of "humanitarian treatment" of Korean and Chinese POW's to the contrary, the Americans have clearly indicated by their actions that the lives of their own captured men are not safe.

On January 14 of this year, US planes bombed the Kangdong POW camp in North Korea, resulting in 79 POW's being killed or wounded.

On March 16, American planes strafed the Changsong POW camp.

In May, US planes were over the Changsong camp twice. On May 4, one US plane bombed and strafed the camp, and the next day, four planes strafed the area twice. A week later, four POW's were seriously wounded when American aircraft strafed the Kangdong POW camp. Two of the men were in critical condition despite complete medical care.

ON the fighting front, Americans made up almost half of the 9,897 "UN" troops killed or wounded in Korea during April, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch of May 17. The rest were 5,672 Syngman Rhee troops and 133 British and Canadians.

During April, 186 US planes were shot down and 300 damaged by Korean and Chinese air defense units. On the ground, 50 tanks were destroyed and 17 damaged. In addition, 107 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged, 26 artillery pieces were demolished and large quantities of war material captured by Korean-Chinese fighting forces.

According to *Hsinhua*, on May 17, "The present line of the Korean and Chinese forces was established after the victory of the fifth campaign in May last year." More than 330,000 "UN" troops were killed, captured or wounded "in the past 10 months. Although the American troops possessed numerous artillery pieces, aircraft and tanks and poured an average 20,000 to 30,000 shells a day on the people's forces, the Korean and Chinese positions still stand unshaken."

Great success has been scored by air defense units, *Hsinhua* reported. "That is why 'authoritative' officers of the US 5th Air Force have said that they were facing a grim situation, that their planes could not cut the supply lines of the people's ground forces and that their 'Operation Strangle' had been defeated."

At the beginning of April, the US air force concentrated its attacks on several key points in transportation lines. "This attempt to destroy this side's transport network was defeated, as is shown in the enormous number of enemy aircraft downed or damaged," *Hsinhua* reported.

Students Oppose Yoshida Rule

JAPANESE students are in the forefront of nation-wide opposition to Yoshida's made-in-America "independent" government. According to *Reuter*, in an April 28 Tokyo dispatch, while "this Japanese capital welcomed its independence today quietly and unemotionally with little more than a city-wide display of the national flag," "students throughout the nation's universities used the day for protests against government measures."

Students held rallies against the "separate peace" treaty and the government's undemocratic "subversive activities bill." *Reuter* reported that "nearly 2,000 university students in Tokyo made a mockery of independence celebrations by putting black mourning cloth" on Japanese flags which university authorities put out to celebrate "independence."

On May 8, after plainclothesmen had invaded Waseda University in Tokyo, 500 police, carrying batons, forced their way into the university and beat up students suspected of having participated in the Tokyo May Day demonstration. According to *UP*, 107 students were injured, 37 seriously.

Student opposition to the "subversive activities bill" of the government was particularly strong. They claimed the bill would cripple freedom of speech. At the same time, student demonstrators were firm in their opposition to government rearmament moves, *Reuter* reported.

US-Philippines Trade Act Hit

WHILE the government spends one-third of its fiscal budget for the war against the people's liberation movement, harsh criticism in the economic sphere has been levelled at one of America's major "aid" contributions to the Philippines. Results of the July 1946 Philippine-US Trade Agreement (the Bell Trade Act) have come home to roost. So damaging to the nation's economy has the agreement been that even the well-trained Quirino government "was now awakening to the dreadful realization that unless the pact was modified the Philippine economy may forever be diseased," *Agence France Presse* reported from Manila on April 27.

One of the chief criticisms of the US-dictated bill of 1946 was the provision affording Americans equal rights with the Filipinos in exploiting Philippine natural resources without granting the same rights to Filipinos in the US. The governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines has recently advocated high tariffs on the "huge amounts" of non-essential and luxury goods presently entering the islands duty free from the US. The bank itself has called for revising the Bell Act.

More recently the National Economic Council drew up a list of proposed amendments to the act. It called for the elimination of parity rights for American citizens and substitution of provisions less damaging to Philippine sovereignty. It demanded elimination of the provision which gives the US control of Philippine currency and giving the Philippine government such control. The council has also called for the right to impose taxes on products exported to the US which is denied under the present agreement.

Two main points against the Bell Act have been made: 1) Tax-free American goods have flooded the country, thus crippling the islands' infant industries; and 2) Philippine political prestige has been terribly impaired, leading most Asian countries to believe that the Philippines were still a colonial puppet of the US.

* * *

WHILE aroused opposition calls for changing the Bell Act, trade circles in the Philippines have opposed the government action to extend the export control law and at the same time have "pressed for lifting of the ban against the exportation to Communist China and other Communist-dominated areas," according to *AFP* in Manila on May 7.

Philippine businessmen pointed out that the country was killing its own export trade in continuing to refuse to deal with "Communist countries." *AFP* reported that qualified observers claimed that the embargo declared by "Allied countries with Red regions stifled Philippine export trade. It was estimated that non-trading with Red countries cut 50 percent of the possible market for Philippine products."

Thailand Tales

THE US propaganda mill has been hard at work to show that strategically located Thailand, which since the end of World War II has been turned into an American colony and war base in Southeast Asia, is some sort of an oasis in Asia, free of any tinges of discontent and the bogey of "Communism."

In its April 4 edition, *US News and World Report* dug up an American maritime adviser to the Thailand government, Commodore Frederick G. Reinike (US Navy Retired), for an interview on rosy conditions in that country. According to the commodore, "No one goes hungry. There is really a great variety of food, and, if you can't do anything else, anybody can catch a fish . . . " In the same interview, Reinike revealed that the people of Thailand "live in primitive and poor fashion but they are a wantless people. They don't need clothes or heat or very much in the way of shelter—they don't want or need anything."

Despite crude eyewash of this sort, Thailand's economic situation has been deteriorating since the end of the war. Working with Marshall Songgram, the man who cooperated with the Japanese during the war, the US has been transforming Thailand into a classic example of an imperialist colony, a permanent source of raw materials and at the same time a helpless market for American products. Songgram has thrown his country wide open to American businessmen, technical and military "experts" and "advisers." Before the war there was only one large US firm in Thailand. By 1951 there were more than 700.

Militarization and increasing penetration of US capital is leading to a curtailment of national industry and trade, mounting unemployment and increasing poverty for the people. Industrial establishments are being forced out of business by high-powered US competition, and the conditions of the workers continue to deteriorate. The closing of several big sawmills recently, for example, threw more than 30,000 workers out of jobs. By the beginning of 1952, leather factories were operating at only half capacity while rice mills in Bangkok were laying off workers.

Wages in Thailand keep dropping. The *Chuan Min Pao* reported that Chienmai tobacco workers were paid only two to three *baht* a day. Even skilled railroad workers get no more than 10 a day. Just how paltry these wages are can be seen from the fact that, according to government figures, 20 *baht* a day are allowed for feeding prisoners in Bangkok's prisons.

Along with growing unemployment and falling wages, prices of daily necessities have gone up. In the third quarter of 1951, rice prices rose 12-15 percent and meat went up 15-30 percent, with similarly high rises in the cost of fish, vegetables and other foods.

Although Commodore Reinike babbles about a "wantless people" the lot of the Thailand peasantry, nearly three-quarters of whom are sharecroppers, is extremely hard. Half their crop goes to the landowner, while the rest is all but swallowed up by numerous taxes and duties. To avoid dying of starvation, most peasants have had to turn to the landlords for loans of produce, and the usurious interest exacted turns them into lifetime bondsmen.

At the very time the commodore was in Thailand seeing "nobody hungry," famine was rife in Boriram, Nakon, Rajasima, Chainat and other regions, according to Thailand press reports early this year. Peasants and their families deserted Konken province en masse in January to seek a living elsewhere because of famine conditions and no relief.

"Justice" in Malaya

WHILE Malayan High Commissioner General Templer continues his program of punishing entire communities in an effort to compel "Malayan villagers to give him the information he has been seeking on Communist terrorists" (*UP* dispatch from Singapore on May 12), British "justice" in Malaya's cities has imposed heavy punishment on "terrorists."

According to the Emergency Regulations, one of the definitions of a terrorist is a person who "demands, collects or receives any supplies for the use of any person who intends, or is about to act, or has recently acted, in a manner prejudicial to public safety or the maintenance of public order."

Here are some examples of "justice"—colonial style:

January 1, 1952 (Ipoh): "Found in possession of 10 packets of cigarettes 'which were presumed to be for use of terrorists,' 54 year-old rubber tapper Chew Yew was today sentenced to three years' penal servitude." (*Singapore Standard*).

January 16 (Kuala Lumpur): "For being in possession of a document alleged to have been issued by the Communist Party, Kok Toh Meng was sentenced to five years' 'rigorous imprisonment.'" (*Singapore Standard*).

February 6: "Warning that bandit helpers must be made to suffer because it was people like them who had enabled the terrorist to carry on for three and a half years, Mr. Justice Paul Storr sentenced a Hakka widow, Wong Yoon, to six years' rigorous imprisonment at the Johore Bahru Assizes today. Wong Yoon, mother of three children of tender age, had been found guilty on two charges of being found in possession of a quantity of uncooked rice, presumably for the use of terrorists, and secondly, for not reporting to the police the presence of such people on Nagappa Estate." (Singapore *Straits Times*).

February 6: "Remarking that she was a thoroughly bad girl and that she voluntarily helped bandits who went about killing innocent people, Mr. Justice Wilson convicted a 16 year-old Chinese girl and sentenced her to five years' penal servitude for providing a towel and a tooth brush to a bandit. . . . When the girl asked the court to take into consideration the period she was under detention, His Lordship told her that she was going in for a longer period as she is too dangerous to be allowed to go about free." (Singapore *Straits Times*).

However, "justice" in Malaya is not always too harsh. The *Singapore Standard* reported on January 16, "D.M. Johnston, a 28 year-old European planter was today convicted on four charges of cheating and sentenced to one day's 'simple imprisonment.'"

ARCHBISHOP PROTESTS NAPALM BOMBINGS

THE second ranking prelate of the Church of England, the Most Reverend Cyril Carbett, has denounced US napalm raids in Korea as "horrible" and "indiscriminate."

UP, reporting from Tokyo on April 30, stated: "A spokesman for the US Far East Air Forces said today that the UN air forces in Korea would continue using napalm jellied gasoline bombs against the Communists despite a protest by the Church of England's Archbishop of York. The American air spokesman admitted that Korean women and children had been killed on some occasions by the flaming gasoline, but asserted that this was equally true of artillery bombardment and conventional bombing."

A student's diary

LAND REFORM IN ANHWEI

Francis H. Chow

"TODAY is certain to be one of the most memorable of my life. I am fortunate in being one of the 656 students, teachers and staff members of the Arts and Law colleges of Fuhtan University who are taking part in the struggle against feudalism by joining the land reform movement in North Anhwei." This was the first entry in the diary I kept during the months we were on land reform last winter.

We got up early, and in high spirits helped each other pack for the journey. In the late afternoon, we piled into 30 trucks and were given a rousing send-off. At Shanghai's North Station we got into our north-bound train and set off on a 17-hour trip.

Arriving at Linhuaikuan, we shouldered our packs, and after a two hours' walk along narrow, muddy paths, we reached the Huai River. We rested a while, then formed into groups of 20, each group boarding a boat, and set sail through the night for Wuho.

At dawn, everyone was awake and singing to welcome the rising sun. In the distance I saw a crowd of people waiting for us on the bank, holding red banners and our national flag aloft; the whole town had come out to greet us. After a short welcoming meeting, we were shown our living quarters; each small group of 10 was assigned a little weather-beaten mud-walled hut. Heaps of straw on the earthen floor were our beds.

We spent 20 days in Wuho in an intensive study of the Land Reform Law, and were organized together with an experienced land reform work team of 1,200. Then we set off again, each small group going its separate way to the village for actual work. It was an inspiring sight, the morning we left, to see hundreds of boats and wagons gathered together to take us to our working areas.

Our group boarded a boat bound for Maki *hsiang*. We crossed the calm lake and at length, far off, we saw a crowd of peasants. They were waiting for us with banners, the national flag, and portraits of Chairman Mao and Chu Teh.

We drew up to the bank amid the roar of slogans and the deafening clamor of drums, gongs and cymbals. Many peasants tucked up their trousers and waded out to the boat to shake our hands and carry our baggage ashore for us. After an ox-cart journey we arrived at last in our village, Kunwang.

After only three days in Kunwang, we and the peasants became firm friends. One day some of them came through a driving rainstorm, without raincoats or umbrellas, to have a talk with us. They described the big post-liberation flood, which had affected 28 counties; 31,000,000 *mou* had been inundated, and nearly 5,000,000 people had been made homeless. "How did you manage to live through it?" I asked them.

"Thanks to the people's government, we managed," one old man answered, and the others nodded assent. "It was one of our worst floods," he continued. "At the beginning, some of us climbed up trees, or crowded together on the hilltops. But the water rose higher. There was neither food nor shelter, and we all thought it was the end.

"We were overjoyed when government workers came in boats and promised that the government would see us through. We were all moved to the south, where we were taken care of until the flood was over. When we returned, we lived almost entirely on what the government gave us—food, clothing, seed, funds for rebuilding.

"There are nearly 6,000 people in Maki *hsiang*," the old man went on, "and we each got a warm padded suit. Teams of doctors came, too; the sick were well cared for, and nobody died . . . We would all have died from cold and hunger if not for the help from the people's government."

"In the old days," I asked, "didn't the authorities help you during floods?"

"We were lucky if the officials didn't rob us even then," he replied, shrugging his shoulders. He added abruptly, "Yes, there was relief, but only for those with influence."

WE began to learn on the very first day. Up at 6:30, a comrade and I took two pails to the well to get water. But they were very "contrary," simply floating on the water. We would have been at it all day if a peasant hadn't smilingly shown us how to fill them. In such practical matters we intellectuals have much to learn from the peasants.

I got used to our three daily meals, chiefly of sweet potatoes and carrots; the work gave me a good appetite. One day I asked a housewife why they didn't grow wheat.

"Of course," she sighed, "wheat is better than sweet potatoes and *kaoliang* (millet) . . . but the floods spoiled the crop almost every time." Then she smiled. "But now it's different! The Huai River, which always brought misery, has been tamed; there'll be irrigation, too, and we'll soon have our own land. Then we'll be able to grow wheat!"

When the peasants met to elect their representatives, I racked my brains over the problem of voting, since most of the peasants were illiterate; but Comrade Shu found an ingenious solution of the problem.

After speaking on the importance of the election, and the honor and duty of representing the people, he explained the rules of the election. The 20 candidates squatted in a line facing the wall, so they couldn't see the electors. Behind each was an empty bowl. The electors lined up and each was given 15 beans. As each elector passed behind the candidates, he dropped one of his beans into the bowl behind the man he favored; the 15 who got the most beans were elected. This simple procedure was as good as a secret ballot.

A two-day conference, which heightened the peasants' class consciousness, paved the way for the formation of the Peasants' Association. One morning after the conference, I was called

Agricultural school students getting practical experience.

early to talk to the peasants, whom I found sitting on the threshing ground, some puffing on their pipes.

After speaking briefly about the united front against feudalism, I asked them to enter their names in the Peasant Association rolls. Immediately, everybody roared out his desire to be first. I shouted above the tumult that it didn't matter who was first. They would all be on the list, and if anyone wanted to say something, he should first raise his hand. Immediately a forest of hands rose before me.

I was uncertain what to do next, but Comrade Shu jumped up, told them not to move, and began taking their names at the front row, motioning me to begin at the back. When they were all registered, he concluded the meeting, saying, "I suggest you discuss this list in small groups this afternoon, to make sure that no unqualified person has crawled into your organization. You may find also that some qualified person still has misgivings and is sitting on the fence."

THE poor living conditions of these peasants showed how they had been economically exploited and politically oppressed in days gone by. Calling on Lao Lu, a man of 65 who has been nicknamed "Old Activist," I had to creep into his tiny hut, which was grimy with smoke and barren save for a stove and one small wooden bowl, used for both eating and washing. Yet, as in all the village huts, a clean portrait of Chairman Mao hung on the wall.

Puffing at his pipe, he said with pent-up anger, "It makes my blood boil to recall the old days. When I was 14, my father was so poor he had to hire me out to Wang Chiang-men, the landlord. Although I worked year in and year out for him, I stayed poor.

"My pay was supposed to be three *piculs* of grain a year, but when grain fell in price, he converted my pay into money; when grain rose, he reconverted it into grain. With such tricks he turned my wages practically into nothing." He knocked his pipe angrily on the ground.

"I got married anyhow, but I couldn't feed my wife and three children, so they had to go out begging. Then my wife was taken ill. The landlord came and shed crocodile tears. 'I'm always ready to help the needy,' he said, 'especially you...'

"To save my wife," Lao Lu went on, his voice trembling with anger, "I borrowed five silver dollars from him. But after two years, usurious interest had increased my debt to 500 dollars! Knowing it was impossible for me to pay, one day he said, 'You are poor because your father was poor; I am rich because I was born rich. Let your wife come to me; it might change your fortune . . . ' " Lao Lu was so furious at the memory he could not continue.

I said, "Hundreds of thousands of peasants were ruthlessly wronged, as you were. Are you prepared to unburden yourself of your grievances at tomorrow's struggle meeting?"

"Of course I will," he said, grasping my hand. "I've waited for this chance so long!"

BECAUSE these peasants had lived in a liberated area behind Japanese lines, before VJ-Day, their political consciousness was relatively high. Still, many remained ignorant of the reasons for their poverty, believing it was fated; but when they saw that it resulted from oppression by the landlord class, they resolutely joined the struggle against the landlords, despite the latter's attempts to undermine land reform.

For example, the landlord Wang Chiang-men tried to buy off the village elder by forcing his own daughter to go at night to the elder's door. But when the elder saw who it was, he quickly sent her packing. The next day, when the story got around the village, everybody heaped scorn on the landlord for his shameless behavior.

A few days after my talk with Lao Lu, it snowed and turned so cold that I could hardly manage my chopsticks with my numbed fingers, and the food congealed as soon as it was taken from the pot. We gathered one morning to discuss the distribution of the land confiscated from the landlords. Lao Lu was unanimously voted a double share, because, having lost his wife, he was alone.

On the day we went to the fields and planted new landmarks showing the peasants' ownership of their land, the sun was dazzling against the snow. After breakfast, the whole village, except the landlords and rich peasants, gathered together; the cheers and shouts, the gongs, drums and cymbals crashed like thunder. "If Chiang Kai-shek's crowd could hear this," a militiaman shouted in my ear, "they'd be scared to death!"

The people moved out into the fields in a long column, headed by a group carrying flags and Chairman Mao's portrait.

Then came a *yang ko* group in colorful costumes, followed by the peasants carrying the markers and small red flags. As a marker was planted, the drums and cymbals crashed, firecrackers exploded and applause shook the air.

BY the beginning of December, land reform in Maki *hsiang* was basically completed. It remained to mobilize able-bodied peasants to work on the Huai River dikes. Small group meetings were held to discuss the significance of harnessing the Huai. The members of the group in which I participated summed up by saying that, although land reform had been carried out and feudalism uprooted, floods, the legacy of feudal inefficiency and corruption, remained to be dealt with. "To build a happy life," they said, "we must work to control the Huai River."

Almost everybody volunteered to work on the dikes, including one woman of 62. The others tried to dissuade her, saying that she was too old for such hard work. "There are plenty of us younger ones," they said.

But she was determined, "All of you may look down on me, but I feel much younger these days, and I can do a man's work. Now that I have my own land, I want to help to protect it against flood." After a silence, one man said, "Since you feel you must go, we won't try to dissuade. But I suggest that you join the work as a cook." And so it was agreed.

The day of our departure from Kunwang, we were awakened at dawn by the clattering of many wagon wheels. We looked out to find the street full of heavily loaded wagons, pulled by oxen and donkeys, bumping over the ruts. Peasants,

Peasants join in the Huai River work.

armed with hoes, spades and baskets, followed the wagons; they were starting out to work on the dikes.

By sunrise we had packed and eaten and were ready to leave for Ling Pi, a county town 90 *li* to the north. The old men and women, and the the children, crowded to bid us farewell. We started at 9:30, many of the people coming five *li* along the road with us. We wished them success on their new land, and they wished us a happy journey. "Don't forget to write us!" Lao Lu called; and they kept waving until they were dark specks far behind on the road.

A mixture of snow and rain, whipped by a strong wind, wet our padded clothes right through as we trudged along. Neither umbrella nor raincoat would have been much use in such a wind. It turned colder, and my co-worker said, "My nose and fingers are so cold they don't seem to belong to me. How do the Volunteers manage in Korea?" Smoke was coming from the village huts, and we went into Shen Ta-shu's to bake ourselves dry at his fire.

As I got to know Shen Ta-shu's family, the great change in it from former times impressed me deeply. It was once a feudal family, but had become a democratic one through criticism and self-criticism. It is deeply patriotic and has organized its daily life on the principle of division of labor.

At the time of liberation, it was a family of eight: Shen Ta-shu, his mother, his wife and two children, his two brothers and his sister. His mother, a Communist Party member, enthusiastically responded to every call of the government and Party. When the American aggressors' drive to the Yalu River seriously threatened the safety of our motherland, she sent her two younger sons to Korea.

She instituted democratic criticism and self-criticism in the household, over the objections and protests of her daughter-in-law, who said, "How can a mother-in-law confess her mistakes before her daughter, or a daughter-in-law criticize her mother?"

But the mother went ahead and, strictly criticizing her own shortcomings, told the others, "If you have any criticisms, please speak out. It's for my own good, the welfare of our family, and for the benefit of the revolution." So she helped the family to advance.

She had fallen critically ill the previous spring, and toward the end she called the other women around her. "My dear ones, don't worry about me," she whispered. "Do your best to advance the work of your Women's Association . . . " Her self-sacrificing revolutionary spirit is revered by the family.

Once a month the family meets to draw up production plans. Discussion is very open and each does the work most suitable for him. Good work during the preceding month is rewarded, while those who fail to carry out their tasks are criticized.

Two months before our arrival, Shen Ta-shu called upon all the members of the family to learn to read and write. He was teaching the others every day after work. Studying diligently, they were all well on the way to literacy. This family is typical of the many new-style democratic families in North Anhwei.

On the morning of January 21, we bid farewell to Wang-shen, our work finished. I was sleepless for hours the night before we left, my mind filled with visions of what north Anhwei will be like in five years' time. The little smoky hovels, the muddy cart tracks across the fields will all be gone.

Instead there will be tractors and combines moving over the plain harvesting the golden grain. Big trucks will move swiftly along broad highways, carrying grain and manufactured goods. Electric lights will gleam at night from the storied windows of new buildings . . . Already, a firm foundation has been laid to bring these visions of a better and fuller life to reality.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 4)

government. All of us have come to know that we study not for individual fame, but for the benefit of the country. And we also realize that in new China health is as vital as knowledge.

Since Chairman Mao issued a call for "health first," nearly 80 percent of the students enthusiastically took part in athletic training last term. This demonstrates that we students want to build a strong physique for ourselves.

With a view to providing more facilities for athletic activities, our school recently rented a larger ground. However, the new field needed a great deal of repair. In order to save the school's money, a large number of students volunteered to fix up the athletic field. This shows clearly that we students no longer despise labor.

Now, all of us are determined to join in the athletic activities.

YANG JHY-LANG
ZEE MU-CHUN
Tang Yeh Middle School
Shanghai

CAMPUS CLEAN-UP

To the Editor:

Since the US extended its bacteriological warfare from Korea to China, effective measures to combat the spread of epidemics have been taken by the people of the whole nation. Recently, a school-wide campus clean-up campaign was launched in Nankai University in Tientsin, and more than 1,000 students volunteered to take part in this campaign. They were divided into 20 small groups, each group responsible for cleaning a certain section.

One group was assigned to fill up the three small useless ponds behind the library building, and to remove numerous broken bricks and stones. The students worked painstakingly, and within a short time the work was finished.

Many touching things happened during the campaign. For instance, a student of the Physics Department fell to the ground while washing the windows. Refusing to receive medical treatment, and caring nothing for his pain, he climbed up to work again.

Professors were not lagging behind in the campaign. Many old professors worked hard with students coating the trees with lime.

The whole campaign concluded successfully in one day, and nearly every square meter of the campus was thoroughly cleaned. Through this campaign, the majority of professors and students were fully convinced that we could smash the warfare unleashed by the US warmongers.

CHIANG CHI-JUI
Nankai University, Tientsin

BACK NUMBERS WANTED

Our files of the following issues have been depleted and we are in need of replacements. Readers may return copies of the issues listed below and receive copies of future numbers in exchange. For each "wanted" issue returned, readers' subscriptions will be extended by one issue.

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October 30, 1948	January 1952
November 6, 1948	April 1952
October 8, 1949	May 1952
October 15, 1949	

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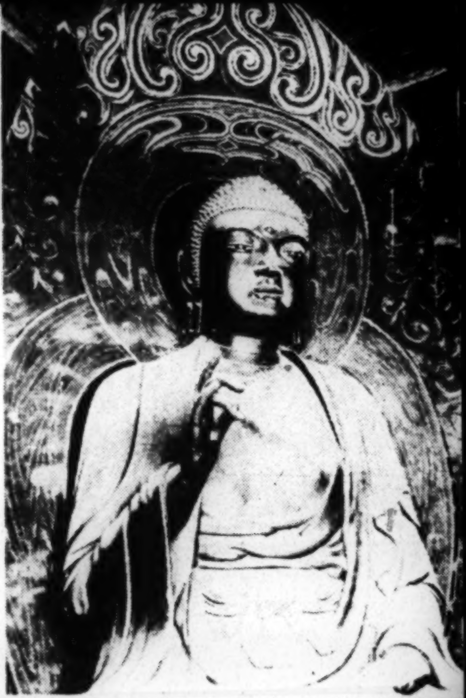
China's Cultural Heritage

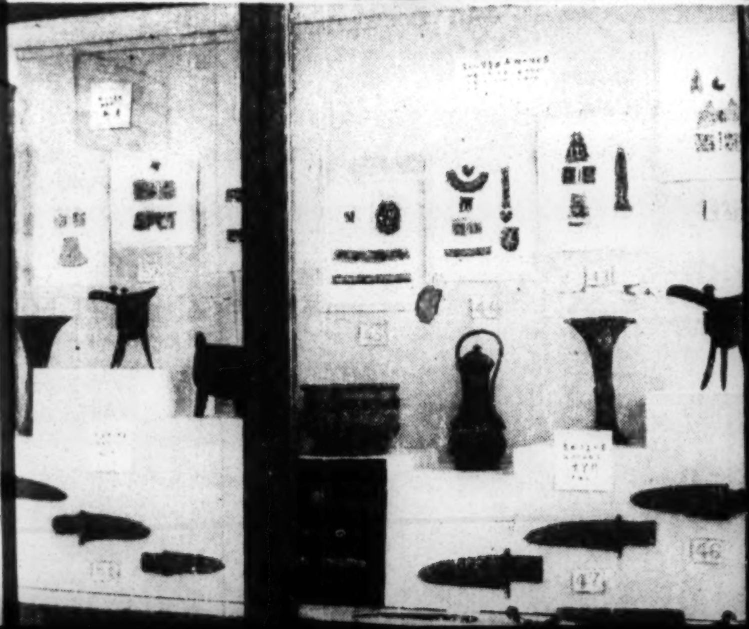
Great efforts have been made since liberation to protect and, where necessary, restore art objects, old manuscripts and other historical relics.

* * *

Photo at right shows a famous Buddhist imagine in the Hua Yen Temple in Shansi province.

Photo below, taken during an exhibition in Peking, shows bowls, cups, weapons and other relics found during excavations of Yin Dynasty tombs.





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